

COLORED LABOR.

at once. I think they should get a small number of negroes and test them thoroughly before attempting to do away entirely with Japanese. Pay \$200 an laborers to each plantation. Gradually the managers would learn their value's abilities and find out the best incentives to the South to pick from. The future would dictate the limit to the immigration. The Japanese would gradually be returned

Honolulu, December 21, 1944.

MAKING THE CITY CHARTER

The Republicans in Session Last Night.

MONEY TO PAY THE EXPENSES LACKING

Three Drafts Submitted Proposing Varied Governments For Honolulu.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

THERE was a bare quorum present at last night's meeting of the Republican Charter Committee, but very important matters came up for discussion. Three outlines for a city charter were presented and various ideas as to how to make it as simple as possible to start with and after Congress has turned over to the city the necessary lands and buildings, to expand into a full blown American city of the most approved plan. The idea of this was to make city taxes at first as light as possible. After the city has its lands and buildings and an income therefrom full city powers will cost the taxpayers less than now with everything in the hand of the Territory and Congress, said the planners.

The meeting came to order at 7:50 with but twelve present. Within less than an hour they had adjourned because Mr. Pratt had to go home and that left them without a quorum. Mr. Pratt said he thought he ought to resign in favor of someone who could attend easier, but Mr. Boyd entered a strong objection, saying that the members should turn out better so that Mr. Pratt could be excused during the session if necessary to go home early.

W. O. Smith, chairman of the committee on draft, reported as follows:

The undersigned, on behalf of the sub-committee appointed to draft a charter of incorporation for the City of Honolulu, beg leave to submit the following additional report:

The sub-committee have given consideration to the matter of the form of charter, or act of incorporation, while they would recommend and have prepared the outline of such charter or act, and have now arrived at the point where some one must devote his time to drafting in full the body of the instrument.

While the members of the committee have endeavored to be diligent and are ready and willing to devote all the time they can spare to the work, none of them are prepared to give the time and effort necessary for the proper preparation of the full draft. And believing that it is necessary for the accomplishment of the undertaking that some competent person be engaged to do the necessary detail work we ask to be authorized to employ such a person.

We would not feel authorized to enter into such an engagement unless assured of not less than five hundred dollars to pay for such services and not less than two hundred and fifty dollars to employ suitable clerical assistance.

We desire to be instructed whether or not we shall proceed to make the engagement suggested, and if we can be assured that funds will be forthcoming to meet the necessary payments.

Awaiting further instructions, we are respectfully yours,
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
JOSEPH G. PRATT,
A. V. GEAR,
T. McCANTS STEWART.

Treasurer Gilman reported that the finance committee had not done anything, but he knew of \$250 he could lay his hands on any time.

Mr. Smith then read three drafts of an outline for a city government prepared prior to the action of the general committee of last Tuesday fixing the limits of the city at the boundaries of Kona. He said they were merely personal ideas and not the ideas of the committee on draft as a whole, as they had not been harmonized yet.

The first by Geo. A. Davis proposes a city of five wards with fourteen Councilmen, two from each ward and four elected at large, to be elected annually, and a Mayor as chairman of the Council, to be elected for two years, a "Returning Officer" to superintend elections, to be nominated by the Mayor and appointed by the Governor, with two deputies in each ward. Only those to vote who had paid their taxes.

A Chief of Police, to be nominated by the Mayor and appointed by the Governor.

Three city courts.

A City Attorney to be appointed by the Mayor, affirmed by the Council, serving two years at a salary to be fixed.

A Board of Public Works consisting of four Aldermen and the Mayor to have control of streets parks and water.

A Board of Public Safety consisting of six Aldermen and the Mayor to control the fire police light harbor and wharf departments.

A Treasury Board of six Aldermen and the Mayor to fix and control salaries of all employees of the city.

A City Treasurer, to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council.

The Mayor to be paid \$2,500 a year. He will issue liquor licenses but only on the approval of the Chief of Police.

The usual veto power of two thirds vested in Council on all city ordinances.

A Director of Public Works and of Public Safety, to be chosen by the boards corresponding and to hold office for one year.

A board of three Assessors, to be appointed by the Mayor.

Two Trustees of Education, to have seats in the present Territorial School Board.

Aldermen to have real or personal property worth \$1,000.

A Board of Health consisting of the Mayor and two physicians, a Coroner, to be appointed for two years and to be a physician.

A poll tax and a tax on real estate and incomes.

Mayor to appoint all other boards necessary from among the Aldermen.

Police to be authorized to make arrests without warrants in case of vagrants and prostitutes, etc.

Appeal from board of assessors to lie with the Supreme Court only.

To provide for a city prison; a city clerk to be appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the aldermen and paid a salary.

The council to meet every two weeks on Wednesday at 3 p. m., and continue in session until their work is complete.

Mr. Smith then read the outline proposed by T. McCants Stewart, which was based on the "Whole Island plan."

The points briefly were:

Chapter I. Boundaries.—The entire island of Oahu to be called the City of Honolulu. Divided into wards same as the present precinct divisions, which would make seventeen wards.

Chapter II. Legislative Department.—Board of aldermen. Two from each ward. To serve without pay. "Follow constitution and organic act in re-election, etc. Every ex-mayor a member of council without vote; also, each commissioner. Monthly meetings without special call by mayor or five members. President of board of aldermen to be mayor in his absence, general provision, etc. "Follow constitution, etc."

Chapter III. Executive Department.—Mayor, two years, with salary. Power to appoint at will and remove with consent of council the commissioners of police, health, public works, finance, water, taxes and assessments, fire, education, charities and correction, and elections.

Chapter IV. Duties of officials.

Chapter V. Assessments and Taxes.—Follow our system as far as advisable, but include among objects of taxation, gross earnings of all corporations.

Chapter VI. Judicial Department.—City court with two judges. District courts as now.

Chapter VII. General provisions as to election and amendments by referendum.

The third outline was prepared by John G. Pratt, also of the charter draft committee, and who has had experience before in drawing and amending city charters. His points were:

1. The city of Oahu, except the United States property, and that actually used by the Territory.

2. Create a municipal government following as far as practicable present form of established government, having in lieu of Governor as chief executive officer, a mayor, to be chosen by the people, who, together with the persons chosen from the present precincts of the island as councilmen to constitute the executive and legislative body, and called city council, the mayor president of council; the council to have power to make all laws not in conflict with the organic act or Constitution of the United States. Bureaus or departments to be similar to those now existing, heads of departments appointed by mayor, and they in turn to appoint their subordinates.

An election for mayor and council to be held as soon as possible after passage of this act, and all persons who can vote at Territorial elections to vote at city elections. The present laws, regulations and rules now controlling Territorial officers to be adopted as far as practicable for the city; subject to change or extension by the city council after it is organized.

Mayor and councilmen to be elected for two years. Limitation on amount that could be levied for taxation purposes for any one year to a reasonable amount. All taxes of Oahu to be paid to city treasurer at the county seat, which would be in Honolulu, District of Kona.

W. O. Smith then spoke of the subject matter of his written report, and said that it was going to be a big job to get up a charter and have it conform to existing Territorial and United States laws, and it was absolutely necessary to hire someone to do the detail work, and refer it back to the committee for approval or change before the draft would be ready to submit to the general committee, even in sections. He said it had required a great deal of work and study to map out these brief outlines, and as the drawing of the charter progressed there would be plenty of food for thought and discussion, without bothering with the detail work.

T. McCants Stewart supplemented the statements of Mr. Smith by saying much as possible and also to keep it as near as possible in conformity with the present system of government. I take it the protest of the community is not so much against the government itself, as it is that the government that now exists is not sufficiently representative, and the officers are not sufficiently responsible for their official acts to the people.

Speaking of the ease with which present laws could be slightly modified and made to apply to a city government, especially if the whole island were taken into consideration he said the present high sheriff would be succeeded by a chief of police with practically the same duties and his deputy sheriffs in the various districts of the island would be succeeded by captains of police for each district or precinct or wards in the city proper.

The present taxation scheme—the collection and the assessment of them at least—were in accord with American ideas, for the present tax appeal board for the island corresponded generally with the board of assessors found in American cities.

He said he would oppose however any property qualification for mayor or aldermen. He thought the present election law was good enough for the city as well as the Territory. He did not propose to allow any provision making poll tax a prerequisite to voting, either.

He had hoped that the chairman—Mr. Smith—would have reported that the committee was anxious to employ George A. Davis as the one to draw the charter for them, but that Mr. Davis objected, saying he had not time, and for other reasons did not desire the post. He thought if the committee on draft could secure his services they

would be better served than by securing an outsider.

John G. Pratt said nothing could be done until they knew about the funds. Treasurer Gilman said he did not know where the funds were to come from. That the men to whom he usually went for funds had absolutely refused to subscribe this time. He did not know of but \$250 available, but he could get that any time he wanted it. Thereupon, Mr. Stewart introduced the following motion, which carried:

"That the finance committee be requested to report at the next meeting whether they have secured pledges toward the finances of the general committee amounting to at least the sum of \$750, or whether there is a probability of securing such pledges for that, and such other matters in connection with the report of the charter committee adopted this evening as in their judgment they deem necessary to promote the objects covered in that report."

Mr. Stewart then again brought up his "10 o'clock pau" resolution which was shelved Tuesday night, but this time he added the provision that the general committee meet only on Friday nights; that is, weekly instead of twice a week. J. H. Boyd seconded it, but A. V. Gear opposed it, saying that there were plenty of points that the charter draft committee would want to light on, and twice a week was not too light on the general committee to meet. W. O. Smith moved to lay it on the table until the next meeting, which motion Mr. Gear seconded and it passed. The committee thereupon adjourned.

The "faithful twelve" present were: J. H. Fisher, chairman; J. A. Gilman, treasurer; W. R. Sims, secretary pro tem; W. O. Smith, chairman, and T. McCants Stewart, A. V. Gear and J. G. Pratt of the committee on draft; J. H. Boyd, Enoch Johnson, James Nole, W. C. Roe and Philip L. Weaver.

After the adjournment there were several informal talks in groups of two to five. The general expression was to the effect that the greater simplicity consistent with a properly constituted government for the city was going to be a chance for debate.

The theory of government very soon, for next meeting they have voted to discuss particularly the question of boundaries, rights and liabilities of cities in general. The public are invited to be present at the meetings whenever they so desire, and to assist the committee by way of suggestions to the various members at any and all times.

THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM.

And the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm It.

The reader of this must concede two important points—first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers' columns which were originally drafted in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes:

"Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: Pain in the back, a bearing-down feeling, a dragging sensation in the groin, timid, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and grocers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE ECONOMY OF A THOUGHTFUL MAN

He Decides Boot Blacks and Barbers Luxuries To Be E-chewed.

"Have you ever stopped to think what some of the little luxuries cost a bachelor in Honolulu?" asked the man who had lived a year among the palms and boarding houses. He was getting his shoes polished and was searching through his pockets for a stray dime as he spoke.

"This is Saturday and that's the sixth ten-cent piece I've shelled out this week, tomorrow I'll have to pay fifteen cents, and all because a man has got to look decent or do his own polishing. I've just been figuring up what a donkey of a financier I am. Here's a pair of shoes that cost me four-fifty in order to make them look presentable. It has cost me ten cents a day at the bootblack's stand. Ten cents a day for \$25, days and fifteen cents a day for forty Sundays means an outlay in fashion and shoe-polish of just \$3.50 a year. Do you grasp my meaning? That represents just eight pairs of shoes that I might have owned if I'd been smart enough to buy my own box of blacking or bottle of polish. I'm going to swear off—it's New Year's, anyway."

The man who was shaved by a barber four times a week, and occasionally five times when he went out to dinner, rubbed his face thoughtfully.

"Four shaves a week—twenty-five cents each"—and he took out his notebook and commenced figuring. "Average, \$4.50 a month—\$54 a year. Besides hair cuts"—and the last his barber saw of him he was bargaining for a shaving cup and brush that he carried home with him.

The King of Portugal says the recent visit of the British fleet to Lisbon emphasized the alliance which unites the two nations.

A PUNISHMENT FOR NAHOOLEWA

Man Who Used the Hacks For Lepers.

TO BE A MONTH IDLE WITHOUT PAY

Dr. Emerson Points out to Health Board a Great Source of Danger.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

D AVID NAHOOLEWA, the trust-employee of the Board of Health, who sent eight lepers in two hacks from the police station to the Kailih leper receiving station, must wear sackcloth and ashes for a month.

David's allowance of lobsters and fresh oysters will be small during January, for he is to get no pay. Having repented of his idleness, he is to be retained as an employee of the Board of Health, but is to be disciplined.

Executive Officer Pratt of the Board will scold him, warn him not to use hacks for leper transportation again, and will tell him to retire from active life for a month. As David gets \$30 a month from the Board his punishment will be the loss of that amount of money and also the consciousness of having made an ass of himself to the disgust of the public.

David might have been fired bodily for his action but that he is too valuable a man to let go. He has been in the employ of the Board for six years and is expert in apprehending lepers and in other disagreeable duties connected with the routine of the Board.

When the matter was brought up before the Board yesterday, Executive Officer Pratt pleaded for Nahoolewa. Pratt said that while Nahoolewa had been guilty of gross misconduct and had lied about it, yet he had always been faithful before. He was much needed in his work of rounding up lepers and he had shown energy and cleverness.

F. J. Lowrey, a member of the Board, said the newspapers should not have given such publicity to the fact of the hacks having been used for lepers. "More harm has been done the city by these publications than by Nahoolewa's act," said Lowrey.

Attorney General Doie remarked that "it had a tendency to keep people away from Hawaii."

Executive Officer Pratt said only two of the lepers had shown aggravated outward signs of their fearful condition.

Doie thought Nahoolewa would go straighter than ever if taken to task and that a new man of his efficiency would be hard to get.

Pratt said that Nahoolewa had simply done what had often been done before. "When I took hold," said Pratt, "I stopped this thing." Pratt said Nahoolewa admitted that he had not even tried to get the Board of Health wag- on for the lepers.

Doie offered a motion calling for the castigation of Nahoolewa by word of mouth and his suspension from duty without pay for thirty days. Dr. Cooper endorsed the motion and it was passed.

Dr. Emerson said he wanted to state that while he believed the danger resulting from the use of the hacks was infinitesimal, yet the Board did not condone Nahoolewa's offense.

Member Lowrey remarked that the worst phase of the matter was that Nahoolewa had sent the lepers unguarded to Kailih and risked their escape.

Dr. Cooper was for some hard and fast rules relating to the transfer of lepers, but Dr. Pratt interposed that he would look after all transfers himself in the future.

Dr. Emerson drew the Board's attention to the very bad practice permitted by the Board of allowing lepers who are being sent to Molokai from Honolulu to be embraced by their relatives and friends. Emerson said that a few days ago he went to the Myrtle boat house to bathe and had his attention attracted to a group on the wharf near by. There were a half dozen or more lepers there awaiting the coming of the steamer and with them a crowd of sympathizers. Lepers and friends, the clean and the unclean, were wrapped in each other's arms, their lips glued together, and, as Emerson said, for at least a minute or two at a time their bodies almost indistinguishable apart.

"I was sickened at the heart at the sight," said Dr. Emerson, "and went home without my swim. What use to look for such infringements of sanitary rules as Nahoolewa's when these things are allowed?"

REPORT OF INSANE ASYLUM AFFAIRS

Superintendent Herbert of the Territorial Insane asylum has been asked by the Board of Health to make a scientific report on his institution. For years the superintendents of the asylum in turn have rendered occasional reports which have consisted of a bare statement of the number of inmates, their ages, nationalities, etc.

No details have been given of their conditions, of the improvement noted or of the reasons of their insanity. Yesterday Dr. Emerson, a member of the Board of Health, said that he believed Dr. Herbert was capable of giving a pathological report which would have immense interest for medical men

and which might point the way to improvement in more than one line. The members of the Board concurred with Dr. Emerson's idea and a resolution was passed calling on Herbert for a lengthy and detailed resume of the asylum's affairs.

Incidentally it was stated that a considerable sum of money was being paid annually for photographing the insane. The necessity of this work and expense was questioned, as it did not appear just of what service pictures of the inmates were. It developed also that a local photographer was being paid for photographing the lepers of the Kailih leper receiving station. The Board agreed to call for bids on all this photographing with a view to getting it done at a lower figure than in the past.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

Will not be Authorized by Congress During Present Session.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Submarine boats for the navy will not be authorized by Congress during the present session if the views of the majority of the Naval Board on Construction are observed.

The board has considered a letter from Representative Foss, chairman of the House committee, regarding the bill pending authorizing the construction of twenty additional submarine boats. By a vote of 4 to 1 the decision was against the new vessels until their value is demonstrated. Naval Constructor Woodward, representing Rear Admiral Hichborn, chief constructor, was the dissenting member.

In making this decision the majority took into consideration the reports of Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Farquhar, Commander N. E. Mason and others commenting favorably upon the boats' performance.

MATTERS BEFORE BOARD OF HEALTH

The Question of Building on Filled-in Land in Chinatown.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

F. J. Lowrey took the chair at the Board of Health meeting yesterday, President Raymond being on Maui.

Attorney Brooks appeared before the Board to protest against the refusal of a permit for building on certain filled-in land in Chinatown on River street, owned by Chock Sing and Lau Yin. The Board some time ago adopted a resolution requiring all land in the district to be filled to the grade before permits were issued. Superintendent of Public Works McCandless construed the resolution to mean that no permits would be given until all the blocks had been filled in, whereas the intention of the Board was to limit the refusal only to the lots which did not comply with the requirements.

Attorney Brooks' clients were given the permit.

Timothy Murray also wanted a permit to build a blacksmith shop on land near Nuuanu street, which was to be filled in. He was informed that when he had done the filling-in, he might apply for the permit.

It was argued that it might work a hardship to compel an owner to fill in a big area when he had use for but a small portion of land.

The eggs packed in the sale which come here from China and the sale of which were objected to by the Board of Health, were again discussed. Surgeon Carmichael of the Marine Hospital Service wrote that no such eggs had been imported to Hawaii from China since June 15, 1900. Their importation was practically prohibited, and all cargoes from Oriental ports for United States ports are inspected by United States medical officials before leaving the Orient.

The committee on "burials in the Kona district" recommended that not more than one body should be buried in one grave. It has been a custom among natives and Orientals to economize by putting bodies one on top of another. Sometimes as many as four or five were in a tier. The real object of the Board's objections is to stop further burials in the City district when the cemeteries are filled.

Dr. Pratt said that a Japanese calling on him for a permit to bury a friend in the "Japanese Society's" plot, said the dead man had not been a member of the society but that all Japanese became members when they died. It developed that the Japanese Consul looks after the matter and that the society is really only a device to provide for the interment of all Japanese who die in Honolulu.

Lowrey asked the Board's understanding as to the furnishing of drugs to kindergartens. It was a question of whether such supplies had been cut off entirely or merely limited. It was agreed that while the supplies had been stopped, the dispensary physician should furnish them on a requisition signed by Executive Officer Pratt.

Perils of Football.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 2.—Superintendent of Public Instruction M. C. de Baca, in his annual report, makes a recommendation for the prohibition of the playing of football in the Territorial institutions and the public schools. He regards the game as more brutal than prize fighting. He has gathered statistics showing that last year fifteen boys were killed and 500 seriously injured in the United States while playing football.

BEAT OUT OF AN INCREASE OF HIS PENSION.

A Mexican War veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension, for on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Reason, Smith & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL SALE

No. 2

Five o'clock Teas

Half Price

Brass, copper and nickel plated, with improved wood alcohol burners. Just what you want for heating water quickly. Ornamental and useful. PRICES ARE CUT IN HALF, and all marked in plain figures.

See the display in our front corner window. The sale is

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY...

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W.W. Dimond & Co.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25c each, and in cases containing six times the quantity—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PREPARED BY LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark "BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Warranted imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottom of each bottle. NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waialeale Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Palaoa Fruit Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Moke Steam Pump Works' Ostriffringals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Arctic Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

THE WEEK ON HAWAII

Public Land Purchasers Are at Sea.

URGENT NEEDS OF HILO

New Telephone System About To Be Installed—Peculiar Liquor Case.

HILO, Hawaii, Jan. 10.—The Herald says: It is expected that when Land Commissioner Brown returns from Washington the right of the Government to dispose of lands will be settled once and for all. Purchasers of lots in Elberon are anxious to begin making improvements but are restrained from doing so under suggestions from the land office. It is given out that neither interest nor payments on land will be accepted until the question is definitely settled, but in the meantime men who bought the land with the intention of cultivating it await the result of Mr. Brown's visit to Washington rather than expend money in a venture and take chances of being expelled from the land. The decisions so far received from Washington are no more cheering to the squatter element than those who purchased the lots from the Government at public sale. It is a question if the squatters are really pleased, since it appears that some of them have since offered to sell their improvements to the bona fide purchasers of the lots at reasonable figures. The Herald believes the sale of those lots will be confirmed at Washington, but as the officials at the national capital are an uncertain quality, it would advise the purchasers of the lots to await positive information regarding the validity of the sale before taking a leap in the dark in clearing the land.

SIDEWALKS IN HILO.
According to the order issued by the Street Commissioners, the work of laying cement sidewalks on Hilo streets should have begun last Monday. So far as the Herald is able to find out, contracts in several instances have been let by owners or lessees and the delay is caused by the difficulty in procuring proper material. It is probable that in some cases the Government will have to do the work, in which event the cost will naturally be higher than if the contractors were to do the work. That the sidewalks will be built there is no doubt. Hilo has gone entirely too long without that evidence of civilization and the people on the streets upon which they are to be built now will put their stamp of approval of the change by letting a contract without delay.

CHINESE GARDENERS.
What Hilo needs is some of the Chinese produce-growers of Honolulu to come here and embark in business. The Japanese gardeners confine themselves almost exclusively to growing what is commonly known as "Japanese chow-chow." They are in a rut in this respect and it seems impossible for them to get out of it. There is no apparent reason why, with the excellent soil in this district, the Japanese should not have just as great a variety of vegetables as are grown on Oahu. It requires only the "know how" and the Chinese seem to possess the desired article.

BASEBALL IN HILO.
The Volcano Stables Company has gone to considerable expense in preparing a ball ground at Hoolulu Park for any team to play on, and yet since the grounds were made ready the national game is seldom spoken of. When the boys had to play at the Boarding School grounds there was a general kick because they were not considered suitable, and the public felt dissatisfied because the grand stand was not good enough. Now the grounds are all right, and the stand is as good as may be found anywhere and the boys should get in and drill. Such exercise is needed to keep the blood of the average young man in Hilo in circulation, and if they play good ball they can expect the support of the public. Hilo will support a good ball team just as it will support good race horses.

BIRTHDAY DINNER.
C. A. Stoble entertained a number of friends at dinner at Demosthenes' on Tuesday evening. Covers were laid for twenty-two. It was the anniversary of Mr. Stoble's birth.
Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Nickens, Miss Nickens, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Farnsworth, Mrs. J. Richardson, Miss Lilienne Hapel, Miss Sutton, Miss E. M. Richardson, Miss L. Hapel, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Wilson, Miss Shipman, C. C. Kennedy, P. Peck, J. D. Kennedy, A. W. Richardson, W. H. Smith, A. E. Sutton. Dancing followed the dinner.

THE WALAKEA ROAD.
The Walakea road from Church street to Hackfeld's coffee mills needs the attention of the road board more than any part of town. It is true that the traffic along that thoroughfare would cut up any road, and for that reason it should be put in condition to stand it. Every carriage and "bus carrying" passengers from the steamers to town must pass over this road and the impression upon tourists is not always favorable.

THE TELEPHONE LINE.
Manager Richards has everything in readiness for installing the new system of telephone service in Hilo, and is awaiting the arrival of the Switchboard that was ordered in Chicago nearly two years ago. When this is completed subscribers will be able to talk over the line without the constant buzzing now caused by the electric light wires. It is probable the company will build another line to Oia, following the railway track when the latter is finished.

PECULIAR LIQUOR CASE.
The Chinese in Hanakua who was on trial charged with selling liquor without a license was acquitted in the Circuit Court on Tuesday. The case was peculiar. The only evidence against the man consisted of a United States revenue license and a quantity of liquor. There was nothing to show that the man had sold liquor, but the Territory took it for granted that the supply and the stamp was sufficient. The man was convicted in the lower court and appealed to the higher court.

NOT A "COLD-FOOTER."
Ulysses Harris, the dark boy in the last boxing contest, denies that he is a "cold-footer" or that he has a streak of yellow. He says he would not continue his fight

with McDonald for the reason that the referee was not giving him a square deal.
NOTES OF HAWAII.
An effort will be made during the next session of the Legislature to have the provisions of the Act to Mitigate extended to Hilo.
The difference in the condition of the Volcano road between town and Six Miles and that point and the Volcano House is quite marked.
J. Walter Jones, official stenographer of the Supreme Court, is acting in that capacity during the present session of the Circuit Court in Hilo.
C. A. Brown and wife arrived by the Claudine on business connected with an important law case involving the ownership of Hilo waterfront lands.
Messrs. Smith and Parsons and Mr. Bittings of Honolulu have been engaged by the Japanese charged with the murder of his wife in Oia some months ago.
F. M. Wakefield has leased a portion of the old Severance property on Waiuanue street from A. B. Loebenstein, and will erect a two-story office building on the site.
J. E. Miller, manager of the California Fertilizer Works, is making one of his periodical visits to Hawaii, meeting with his usual success and greeting many old friends.
Chief Engineer Kluegel and his corps of surveyors will move camp from Keau to Mountain View this week and complete the final survey of the Hilo Railroad to Twenty-two Miles.
It is probable that the width of the sidewalks on Front street will be established at fourteen feet. This width will apply only to that part of the street between Waiuanue and Shipman streets.
Miss Kruger, formerly of Honolulu, has located in Hilo and will probably have a class of music here.
Luke Le Blond has returned from the capital.
Franklyn Cart and bride are settled at Papaloa.
Miss Todd returned last night from her first visit to Honolulu.
Mr. Brughelli of the City Stables Company has returned from the Coast.
The Santiago brought about 200 tons of machinery for the Oia mill.
Twenty-five Portuguese arrived by the Santiago to work on plantations.
E. D. Baldwin has a fine orchard of limes and Riverside oranges in Oia.
Contractor Whitehouse is making a deep fill in the line of the Hilo Railroad near Nine Miles. He thinks trains will be running to Mountain View this summer.
G. F. Afonso has been admitted to practice law in the District Courts and to take cases into the Circuit Court on appeal. His license was granted by Judge Little on Tuesday.
A. McKinney, late of San Jose, is now assistant to Manager Soweth at the Oia drug store. Mr. McKinney met many old friends on his arrival in Hilo. With his life and child he is domiciled at the residence of E. E. Richards, Puco.
One of the Japanese jockeys formerly in the employ of Horner's ranch was thrown from a horse some weeks ago and received injuries which will probably keep him off the track for the balance of his life.
The barks Martha Davis and Santiago arrived in the harbor on Tuesday, six days and nineteen days respectively from San Francisco.
The boxing bout promised for next Tuesday night has fallen through. McDonald, one of the principals, has gone to Honolulu.
J. W. Gliven, head carpenter for Oia Sugar Company, has tendered his resignation, to take effect April 1. He will locate in Hilo and engage in business as a contractor.
Mrs. L. Hellbush is seriously ill.
J. G. Jones of Kukuhae has been serving on the Grand Jury.
Company D, N.G.H., was inspected by Col. J. Walter Jones last Friday night.
J. N. Wood's store at Nine Miles is in full operation and business is reported as good.
Mrs. Allan Wall died of heart failure at her residence, on Volcano street, Monday night.
Dr. R. H. Reid has been appointed registrar of deaths, births and marriages.
Mrs. Warland, wife of Captain Warland of the Army, has been ill at the residence of O. A. Steven, Oia.
C. E. Richardson found the climate of Kauauna a trifle too cool for him and came down to Hilo to get warm.
Deputy Attorney General J. W. Cathcart and Chester A. Doyle will probably return to Honolulu next week.
The following passengers arrived by the bark Santiago on Tuesday: P. McKinney and wife, Miss Louise Pomeroy, S. W. Lyman, Jessie Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Rice.
This is the Week of Prayer observed by Protestant churches throughout the world. Interesting union services have been held every night at the Foreign Church. The meeting to night (Thursday) will be led by Mr. McTaggart, and will have for its subject, "Prayer for Young People and Children." Mr. Desha will lead the meeting tomorrow night, when the subject will be "Our Homes."
Attorney Nickens is on the sick list.
Rev. S. L. Desha is ill with la grippe. Snow still caps the summit of Mauna Kea.
The Roderick Dhu is not yet finished discharging cargo.
The parents of Drs. Milton and Philip Rice arrived by the Santiago.
Major Purdy went to Oia yesterday looking up insurance matters.
Miss Naillina may be made assistant to Mrs. McStay at the Twelve Mile School.
The only passengers by the Martha Davis were Mr. and Mrs. Brughelli and W. H. Lewis.
The Hilo Railway tracks have been laid to within a half-mile of Kapoho, the Puna terminus.
Miss Dolly Sumner is residing with Mrs. A. C. Steele at the residence of the latter in Puco.
Contractor Robertson gave a bird dinner to a few friends at his residence in Oia on Sunday last.

Wreck of Kilaua Hou.
Under instructions from the underwriters transmitted through President Wright, of the Wilder's S. S. Co., the wreck of the steamer Kilaua Hou and her gear, etc., were sold at sheriff's sale on the beach at Hilo last Saturday. The hull of the steamer was sold to the Mason line for \$400, and her engines, ropes, etc., were sold afterward for a sum even larger than that. There were few bidders, and valuable ropes and hawsers went for a song. An effort is being made to right the steamer and investigate the nature of the damage done. When this is learned she will be repaired and pulled out into deep water. It is understood the company had the steamer insured for about \$20,000, and that it had been arranged to transfer the policies from companies for which Hackfeld & Co. are agents to those of W. G. Irwin & Co., the day after the wreck occurred.

The Greek New Year.
The Greek New Year's day was celebrated yesterday by the little colony of Spartans here. Demosthenes Camarinos, the well known merchant, entertained a merry party at Lycurgus' and toasted the feast and the land of Sappho. Speeches were made by the host and others and the stories of Lacedaemonian greatness told again and again.

SAD DEATH ON MAUI

Miss Kirkland Passes Quietly Away.

TALE OF STOLEN PIGS

Debating Society Holds Interesting Meeting--Cattle Drive at Kahikini Ranch.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Jan. 12.—Miss Susie Kirkland, the second daughter of Mr. James Kirkland, manager of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's store, died on January 5 at Kahului.

Miss Kirkland had been ill for a week but on Saturday her sickness assumed a most serious turn and Dr. Weddick summoned Dr. McConkey of Pala for consultation. Everything was done to relieve the sufferer but to no avail. Her demise was so unexpected that her parents and two sisters were prostrated with grief.

Services were held at the Kirkland residence on the afternoon of the 7th, conducted by Major Wood of the Salvation Army. A special train of the Kahului Railroad Company conveyed the funeral party to Wailuku, where the interment was made in the cemetery in Iao valley.

Since the great Kona storm some six weeks or more ago the Kahului road near the Kirkland residence has been covered with standing water for about 100 yards. As teacher in the Spreckelsville school, Miss Kirkland was compelled to ride through this pond twice a day and it is thought that her death was the result.

Manuel Coelho of Kula was committed to trial by District Magistrate Charles Copp of Makawao on a charge of larceny in the second degree. The defendant was accused of stealing two pigs, the property of Tam La and James Alana. The prosecution said: "On December 16th, as several Chinese vaqueros were returning from a cattle-drive in Kula, they saw two natives and a Portuguese stealing pigs on the premises of a Chinese who leases a pig-run from Haleakala ranch. Two pigs were forced into bags and placed across the horse belonging to the Portuguese and one of the Hawaiians lifted a big grunter on to the saddle of his fellow countryman. The alarm was given, but the two natives escaped. Coelho was captured, being handcuffed by the weight of his plunder."

MAKAWAO LITTERATEURS.

The Makawao Debating Society held a meeting in the parlors of the Pala Foreign church on last Friday evening, using as the subject of debate, "Resolved, that the manufacturer confers a greater benefit upon mankind than the farmer." S. R. Dowdle and D. T. Fleming led the affirmative and W. S. Nicoll and F. S. Alexander took the negative. The negative side was awarded the decision by the audience.
The next debate will deal with the construction of the Nicaragua canal under the treaty as amended. After the discussion a meeting of the members of the society of the Pala Foreign Church was held to consider the question of procuring a substitute during Dr. Beckwith's convalescence. It was decided to obtain, if possible, a minister from Honolulu.

MAUI BRIEFS.

On January 15th a meeting of the stockholders of the Maui Telephone Company will be held at the Pala post office.

The cattle-drive to be held at Kahikini ranch beginning with today promises to be a great event in the annals of cattle herding. For two weeks or more all the leading vaqueros of Maui will be there and many a thrilling adventure will be experienced, for of the three or four thousand animals to be driven in many are very wild, having been bred far up on the mountains. L. von Tempaky, manager of the Haleakala ranch, will be present with his band of cowboys to round up any strays from Walakia ranch, of which he has charge, and Manager Laurie Crook of Ulupalakua will also attend with his company of riders to look after any stray stock bearing the Ulupalakua brand. An enjoyable and exciting time is prophesied for the boys.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin of Hamakua are being congratulated upon the birth of a baby boy, occurring January 5.

On last Monday old Haleakala wore the largest snow-cap of the season, the whole length of the ridge being whitened with snow.
The friends of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay of Pala are glad to learn that she is recovering from her illness.

There was no service held at the Pala Foreign Church on Sunday, January 6th, owing to the illness of Dr. Beckwith.

Light showers prevailed during the week, the cool weather continuing.

McMahon Heard From.

The well-known Hilo athlete, P. Maurice McMahon, who some time ago left Hawaii for California, has been heard from. McMahon will arrive in Honolulu next Tuesday on the Peking. He writes to a friend as follows:

"I intended taking my cumbersome array to Tahiti, but learning it had rained for two months without taking breath, and was going to repeat the performance for two more, I got an attack of perspective chills and felt I would like to warm my hands again in the radiant sun that shines so brightly on Hawaii now, and may it never stop doing it—in the day-time."

District Attorney Baird received information by the last mail that one of his sons is ill at Cheyenne from pneumonia.

SOCIETY

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wells of Vermont, who arrived in this city about two weeks ago on their wedding tour around the world, have returned from a trip to the volcano. On their homeward trip as passengers on the steamer Kinai they laid off at Lahaina for a short time, where the Queen and Prince David were guests at a luau. Since their return they have been the guests of honor at many social functions, their many friends vying with each other for the honor. On last Wednesday evening they attended a dinner given in their honor at the home of John Waterhouse. On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Wells were entertained at dinner by Mrs. Annis Montague Turner, and today will go as the guests of Messrs. Shingle, Young, Babbitt and Holt to a launch party to Pearl Harbor. About twenty young society people have been invited and a delightful time is assured.

At Berkeley, California, Miss Eula Elston, daughter of Rev. Allen M. Elston of the First Christian church, was married on January 1 to Dr. B. F. Sandow of this city. The ceremony took place at the Elston home at 2023 Channing way and was performed by the father of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Ruth Hoppin and Miss Mabel Warnick and the groomsmen were J. Arthur Elston and Sidney Elston, brothers of the bride. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Sandow will come to the Islands to reside. Dr. Sandow is the Government physician of the Island of Kauai. Mrs. Sandow is the sister of Mr. Chas. Elston of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke and niece, Miss Alice Cooke, leave shortly for New York, where they will embark January 31 on the Augusta Victoria for a winter cruise to the Mediterranean. Among the places to be visited are Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Jaffa, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Nice and Monte Carlo. The return voyage will be made either in the same vessel or on the Deutschland.

Mrs. Robert Catton, who has been visiting in the West Indies for several months, is expected to return to Honolulu on the 29th inst. She is now in San Francisco, having intended to return via the Alameda, but reached the Coast too late.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Wilder and infant returned to this city by the Alameda. Mrs. Wilder accompanied her sister, Mrs. F. K. C. Gibbons, to Southamton from her departure from Honolulu a few months since.

Mr. Percy M. Pond and bride (nee Edith Eldredge) arrived on the Alameda after a pleasant wedding tour and will reside here permanently.

Spring window shades for windows of any size. Extra wide portierres for archways. J. Hopp & Co.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for

RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN **BOX CALF.**

... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN ...

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

COLONIAL ARMY FOR UNCLE SAM

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says Army officers are discussing the proposition for a colonial army.
"The proposition for a colonial army," said Lieutenant General Miles, "if developed properly, would seem to have advantages. The idea is not an entirely new one, as our present volunteer force of 35,000 men was enlisted exclusively for service in the Philippines, and the pending Army reorganization bill provides for an increase in the Army, at the President's discretion, to meet the present emergency in those islands or any other incident that may arise."
"It seems, however, that the trouble in the Philippines is not of as temporary a character as has been predicted. In view of this it might be well to model an army somewhat after England's Indian army, where the natives of India are enlisted and made to do excellent police and campaign work."
Adjutant General Corbin pointed out that the suggestions for a colonial army are in line with the policy which will be observed by the War Department.
"A man," said General Corbin, "will be enlisted for service in any part of the country or in any one of our dependencies. He may select, if he desires to, to serve in the Philippines he will be enlisted for a regiment serving there; if for Cuba, for a regiment serving in Cuba, if for New York harbor, for a regiment serving at Governor's Island or Fort Hamilton."
The department will be glad to discharge an enlisted man, after his enlistment has expired in the Philippines, if he so wishes, and in order that he may be in a position financially to engage in business, will pay to him the sum which would be required to defray his transportation and mess expenses to the United States. Arizona and New Mexico were settled by men discharged from the Army in those Territories after their enlistments had expired.
Inspector General Breckinridge said: "I am in favor of an army the size of which shall be based upon Lieutenant General Miles' recommendation of one soldier for every thousand inhabitants of the United States."

Senator Hawley chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, "Precisely what should be done must depend upon current events. We are told that in Cuba and Porto Rico we can organize a very considerable and reliable native force, but to what extent this can be done in the Philippines is very indefinite. These ought not to be any hesitation whatever as to our duty of establishing a very considerable standing army."

THE MOTHER'S FAVORITE

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to come older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

Spring window shades for windows of any size. Extra wide portierres for archways. J. Hopp & Co.

J. HOPP & CO.

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LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR. A very handsome article, with a gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets; sheet piano finish.

The ever welcome.....

Reclining Chair

with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices in town.

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BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

Furniture Coverings

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901.

PUBLICITY! PUBLICITY! PUBLICITY!

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health some of the members deplored the publicity which was given the latest leper scandal, on the ground that it might hurt the islands. Secrecy has been the motto of past Boards and we cannot see that enough good has come from the practice to warrant the present Board in continuing it. Indeed, the only desirable things that have been done for a year in connection with the defense of the public from the most awful of human diseases, were the results of publicity as wide as the circulation of the Advertiser.

Before last summer, when this paper made its plain protest, it was the custom of the Board of Health to let the friends of lepers go to Molokai at least annually and mingle with the rotting inmates. On the last visit of the Board of Health the disgusting spectacle was seen of men and women who live and labor in Honolulu and mingle in daily life with its inhabitants, hugging and kissing the victims of the scourge. The Board took the sight as a matter of course; some of its members had seen the same things for years and had perhaps wondered, in a casual way, why leprosy still made its ravages. But the Advertiser, with an eye to the reform of an obvious abuse, gave the affair the utmost publicity, and as a result the social intercourse of the clean and unclean at Molokai is now divided by a grating. So much for publicity!

Does anyone suppose that, if the press had not opened up the matter of the back transfer of lepers the other night, the Board would have taken the action that it did? Publicity compelled a remedy; it aroused the Board and scared off the hackmen; and hereafter, it is safe to say, there will be no more running about with lepers in public vehicles. A publicity which brings about such reforms is a pretty good thing to have in this town.

Now when the Board of Health 'un-ignites' steamers that bring lepers here and stops the practice of friends of lepers bidding them fond farewells on the wharf when the Molokai trips begin—farewells that have to be fairly torn apart—the public will see further benefits from the Advertiser's remedy of stopping public abuses.

THE NEW NEGRO QUESTION.

The right of the adult male negroes to vote unhindered in the South and the right of the North to insist that if negroes are deprived of the suffrage there the South must submit to the loss of the power to apportion Congressional membership on their numbers, are twin issues which have already divided Congress and may figure largely in subsequent debates.

The questions raised are serious and in their settlement will require forbearance and fair play on each side. That the adult male negroes of the South have the right to vote unhindered, in its war amendments, has established; but the propriety of letting them exercise that right, when they use it to degrade the public service, to burden the commonwealth with debt and to oppress the white taxpayers, is so much open to question that Republican National Conventions have long since ceased to affirm it as being a mere matter of course or even to mention it at all.

But if we accept the Democratic plea that good government in the South requires the exclusion of the negroes from the polls, we must insist on the withdrawal of such negroes from the basis of apportionment. Because of its negro population the South is entitled to just so many more Congressmen and just so many more electoral votes than it would have if the negroes were not there. But if the negroes are not counted at the polls why should they be counted as factors in the determination of the number of Congressmen and Electors—men with whose choice they have had nothing to do? They are ruled out of politics in the first analysis, why should the whites have the right to exploit them in the last? As things are the South has a weight in politics which it is not entitled to. One white man counts for more in national politics than he does in the North; and to this the North has the right and the will to object.

The proposition to the Southern whites of the backers of the present Congressional inquiry is "Give the negro a free ballot and a fair count. If not, do not claim enlarged political representation because of the presence of the negro on your soil. The representation is his and if he cannot exercise it, it certainly does not revert to you."

Colorado's loyalty to Bryanism has been playing the mischief with its prosperity. In his inaugural address Gov. Thomas said that the credit of the state had been exhausted and that bankruptcy was in sight. His remedy was to change the incidence of taxation. It is obvious however from the experience of other states after dropping Bryanism, that if Colorado had come out strongly after 1896 for conservative measures of finance, capital would have poured in and created so many new sources of revenue that the people would now be well-to-do and content. But Colorado chose to stand by silver and abuse the good men whereupon the rich investors kept away from there and went by to more hospitable localities. Now in the very flood tide of McKinley prosperity a state which is almost without a rival in its natural resources of wealth admits the proximity of the hammer and the block.

News from the Orange River colony will be awaited with interest by the public, as at last accounts Knox was in charge of De Wet with some prospects of catching him. The Boers are elusive however, and it is within the circle of possibility that De Wet may turn up at Kimberley to give that town another taste of war.

PUBLIC AND CHARTER.

The Bulletin is unhappy because the Honolulu taxpayers will not foot the bills of the Republican committee which has been organized to make them a charter which they do not want. It was in a similar mood, some months ago, that the Bulletin rebuked independent Republicans because they did not rush to the financial aid of its tottering machine. According to our contemporary, the duty of the responsible classes of Honolulu and Hawaii is to submit to whatever public abuse the active politicians may try to set up and also pay the preliminary expenses. If they do not see the worse for them. The way is open then to flout their "best spirit" and sneer at them as "bad people" and tell the thinning group of malecontents what silurians these property owners are.

The charter committee has itself to thank if it creates a deficit in its own treasury, for it went to work without consulting the party or the taxpayers; and the element in it which stands for clench government did not and does not care what the people think. Of the men in the committee who deserve confidence, we recognize some whose motives the Bulletin properly describes when it says, "The question the people have to decide is whether they prefer that the Legislature start out with a chaotic charter idea or have presented to it a measure that has been thoroughly studied and presents facts, figures and suggestions in proper, concise and compact form." As this contains the core of the reasoning which the sincere municipal workers on the committee have adopted, and the presence of which the Bulletin assumes, we wish to discuss it on its merits.

In the first place the Republican party is under no obligations to help the native party out in its legislative work. The "Home Rulers" control the Legislature and they are very eager to get Republicans and Democrats to share with them a charter responsibility, which, when borne alone, might work the political downfall of the so-called "Home Rule" movement both here and at Washington. But having had Republican and Democratic aid in getting up a charter which at its best will prove a damage if not a curse, the "Home Rule" men will lay every imperfection in it to the haole. When the poor native householder finds his taxes trebled the "Home Rule" leaders will say "The haole deceived us with his new-fangled notions," and that will serve to increase the resentment between the native and the white if there should happen to be anything good in the charter the "Home Rule" men will claim the credit of that for themselves.

The wisest policy, in securing the ultimate rescue of Hawaii from bad government is for the Republican and Democratic parties to have nothing to do with the making of a city charter or a county plan of government at a time when they can effect nothing of themselves, but to stand aside and let the taxpayers and the members of Congress see just what the old Royalist ascendancy means. It may be urged that this course would expose the taxpayers to the unrestrained rapacity of the ex-Royalist faction; but if this is so it is better to endure the affliction of a hundred per cent clench for one or two years than a fifty per cent clench indefinitely. Certain it is, if the Legislative majority is permitted to do its worst, a successful appeal may be made to Congress for permanent relief; but if the Republicans and Democrats go into the Legislature jointly with the Home Rulers and agree upon a modified clench, relief may never be obtained until Hawaii fills up with people who will be able to control the expenditure of the taxes they pay.

NEW AGRICULTURAL OPENING.

Those who are interested in diversified agriculture and do not wish to see Hawaii put all its eggs into one basket, will read the views of Mr. E. H. Edwards, as printed elsewhere, with special interest. If it is true as he says, and as he is prepared to join with anyone in demonstrating at slight expense, that the vanilla bean can be raised here at a profit of \$550 per acre, then the sooner our vacant arable lands are turned into "vanilleries" the better for the future of Hawaii. No one can tell what may not happen, in a few years time, to the price of sugar. The beet sugar industry of the United States is steadily gaining ground, every available rod of Porto Rico must soon be made to produce sugar after the fashion of Hawaii, Jamaica may come into the Union with its immense potential sugar resources a reciprocity treaty with Cuba is almost certain to be passed so as to bind the interests of that coming republic closely with those of the United States and when peace ensues in the Philippines and the canal has been built sugar may be sent to New York and Philadelphia from there as cheaply as it is now sent to those markets from Hawaii in vessels sailing around the Horn. In view of such contingencies it behooves Hawaii to encourage all experiments which in case sugar should decline, would maintain the progress and keep up the prosperity of this group. Another reason, good in any event is to give the small proprietor a chance to do well by himself, his children and his country.

The vanilla bean, which Mr. Edwards especially mentions—though not confining himself to it—grows thrifflily in this city as a trellis vine or as an ornamental Mauritius, which is in about the same latitude south of the equator that Hawaii is in north of it exports vanilla to a value of about 140,000 rupees. There the ornamental use of the vine has long since made way for the practical use and we see no climatic reason or any reason appertaining to soils, why the same process should not be remunerative here.

Hawaii expects to have a Government experiment station in time but it does not need to wait for that. Its land-holders may experiment on their own account and we hope some of them will do so with the vanilla bean in particular and with some of the other products named by Mr. Edwards as worth trying, in general. No time could be more propitious for it than now, especially as Mr. Edwards is here and within reach for consultation.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The Duke de Abruzzi now holds the record of having reached the farthest northern point, though it is of course possible that Andree and his fellow aeronauts died by the Pole itself. The royal explorer went past the farthest reach of Nansen and now he proposes, if his brother, the King of Italy, will consent, to seek the laurels of a similar achievement in the Antarctic solitudes. There is much to be learned in the extreme south which so enterprising and daring a man as the Duke is needed to discover. The great unsolved mystery there is the presence of a continent about the Pole. It was the belief of geographers in the time of Ptolemy that such a continent existed and that it was washed by the tides of the Indian ocean. In a later age Australia was believed to be the frontier; and one of the results of Captain Cook's voyages was to disprove the subsequent hypothesis that Terra del Fuego was the northern cape of a somber continent that stretched away southward to the polar fastnesses. The voyage of Cook destroyed many illusions, in that it placed seas where the geographers thought land must assume to be, but it did not disprove the continental theory.

Recent explorers having found land in close contiguity, along the idea of an Antarctic continent; and one eminent geographer thinks the area covered may embrace 4,000,000 square miles. To settle this interesting question—not of area but of the actual existence of "a vast continuous body of land"—is a task worthy of the royal prince whose zeal in great works has added such luster to the many records of the House of Savoy. We may well believe that, if the Italian expedition sails, it will be complete in all its appointments and under such intrepid leadership and scientific counsel that some decisive results may be anticipated.

Moral suasion is the keynote of Francis Murphy's appeals and it strikes a responsive chord in the common sense of his audiences. Mr. Murphy does not storm at the saloon keeper who, perhaps, obeys a Scriptural injunction when he "gives strong drink unto them that be ready to perish and wine unto them that be of heavy hearts;" but on the contrary the great temperance advocate urges his drinking friends, for their own sakes, to strengthen their weakness and brighten their melancholy with something less harmful than spirituous and malt liquors. By his rare and simple eloquence and sincerity he induces men to stop drinking; and it is pretty certain that they stop sooner and stay temperate longer than would be the case if he called the police and, with some hastily devised law to yield as a club, shut the front doors of the saloons in their faces and ordered them home.

The ship-subsidy bill may be lost through having a bad name for "subsidy" is a word of evil flavor. Nevertheless the bill is a good one and it has a convincing precedent in those measures of Congress which conferred land grants upon the railroads. But for the land subsidies the pioneer transportation lines could not have been built when they were, and perhaps would not yet have been constructed. With land to sell the railroads naturally put themselves in shape to carry buyers to it. Similarly the shipping companies, if given subsidies to earn will build the vessels to receive them, and the results to American expansion on the sea ought to be as great as were those which the railway grant system secured to American expansion on the land.

The Examiner is not unlikely to hear from the labor organizations of California if it keeps on intercepting the Hawaiian-bound Porto Ricans and dumping them upon its own market. Those whom it deluded several weeks ago are now working for their board in competition with American laborers who work for cash. The more Porto Ricans the Examiner lodges in California the worse for the resident workmen. What gives a peculiar zest to the folly of the Hearst organ is that the intercepted strangers are almost starving while those who ran the gauntlet and reached the cane fields of Hawaii are well-housed, well-fed and well-paid.

The authoritative statement in yesterday's Advertiser, touching the objects of Messrs. Thurston and Pain's visit to the Coast, is a theme of general interest in this city. So far as we learn, the hope is common that the Rapid Transit and Tramway companies may unite and give Honolulu one service in all its districts. The liberal offer of the Rapid Transit company may not be delayed, but it will be for the English stockholders to decide and upon their pleasure the public must wait for decisive news.

So far the experiments with negro labor have worked out well but the planters might better import some white lunas from the South who know the negro character. The black field hand cannot be handled like a Jap, he is an American citizen with some American tastes and he lacks the thrift of the Oriental. With men in control who handled him in the South he can be made most useful to the plantations, but he may as readily be spoiled upon these points as the views of Mr. G. E. Robertson of the Maui News are well worth consulting as he is a Southerner who has seen the negro at work on the same way.

If Papa Iia succeeds in his fire-walking feat people will not only wonder how he did it but whether Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego did it in the same way.

A LAHAINA ICE PLANT

Good Opportunity For Investment.

LAWYER COKE TO CHINA

Many Loafing Japanese at Wailuku--Negroes Prove Excellent Workmen.

WAILUKU, Maui, Jan. 12.—The News says: There is now in Lahaina an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a business at a cost of not exceeding \$12,000 to \$15,000, which will make the fortune of a live man or company. This is the establishment of a cold storage plant in connection with a fishery, an ice plant and the manufacture of mineral waters. Electric lights, ice and aerated waters would each swell the total receipts of the company, but would pale before the traffic in fresh Molokai mullet and other edible fish which could be shipped to Honolulu, Hilo and Wailuku. The citizens of Lahaina should not wait for outside capital, but should themselves take hold of the matter and develop it at once. Wake up, Lahaina! COKE FOR CHINA.

Attorney J. L. Coke, who has recently dissolved partnership with Attorney George Higns, will shortly leave for the Coast with his family. Later he will visit Maui on his way to China, where he expects to make his permanent home.

Mr. Coke has been in Wailuku for a little more than two years, first as a law partner of Attorney John Richardson, and later with Attorney George Higns. He has made many friends here, whose best wishes will follow him to his new field of labor.

JAPANESE LOAFERS.

There is a large number of idle and loafing Japanese hanging around Wailuku, who absolutely refuse to work even when it is offered to them. These men must live, and they are creating a tendency toward a parasitic existence. A comprehensive vag law enacted by the approaching Legislature and strictly enforced by the police, would be a good remedy.

MAUI PERSONALS.

There is no doubt but that Maui will soon be included in the regular line of tourist travel, and work should be begun at once to put the road up Iao Valley in good repair, at least, as far as the third crossing.

Streams of sugar are pouring into Kahului from all the plantations on Maui, and the wharves of the little harbor present a lively scene.

The negroes who came to the Wailuku plantation have taken hold of work in earnest, and bid fair to prove a very serviceable lot of men.

Mr. Walter McEvedy, of the McBride plantation, Kaula, is visiting in Wailuku this week.

W. R. Castle and F. M. Hatch, of Honolulu, came to Wailuku on the Maui and visited Iao Valley on Wednesday morning.

Rev. W. Ault has returned from Honolulu, and will hold services at the Anglican Church, Wailuku, tomorrow morning at eleven.

L. R. Crook, of Uaupalukua, spent Saturday and Sunday in Wailuku. The disease among the horses on the ranch has about disappeared. The grass is fine and the cattle are fat on the ranch.

The round-up of the Enos & Co. cattle will begin Monday morning, in which a large number of vaqueros will be engaged. Dr. Raymond, of Honolulu, has come over to look after the interests of the purchasers.

The passengers who landed at Malakala Bay on Tuesday night had a close call. The wind was blowing a gale and the shore boats with the passengers came near being blown out to sea. Some of the boats landed at Kihel.

Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Caroline Hayseiden, of Lahaina, to Reverend William Ault, of Wailuku, on Thursday evening, January 24, 6.30 p. m., at the Church of the Holy Innocents, at Lahaina.

On Wednesday a cane fire occurred at Spreckelsville, some twenty acres being burned over. It was ripe cane, and is being cut and milled at once, so that the loss will be nominal. The fire was supposed to have originated from flying sparks from a passing engine.

Mr. Joseph Campbell, the Honolulu contractor, has completed the work on the wharf at Kahului, and returns to Honolulu today. It was the intention of Superintendent Filler to have him begin the building of the new hotel at once, but it has become necessary to delay the work for a while.

A carriage ride through Makawao District, up to the 5,000-foot level, is just now a treat well worth enjoying. The grass is green and velvety, the atmosphere clear and bright, and the view off to the seaward is one of indescribable beauty.

TO DISCUSS TAXES.

Young Men's Research Club Will Hold a Debate Friday.

The Young Men's Research Club will hold a meeting at Pauahi Hall, Oahu College, Friday night, January 18th, at 8 o'clock to discuss "The Readjustment of Taxes." This will be an open meeting, to which the public are invited. The Research Club has always endeavored to discuss live questions—questions of public interest, but the subject of taxation is a vital one just now in view of the early meeting of the Legislature and the almost certainty of a readjustment and increase of taxes. This will be in the nature of a symposium on the subject of taxation, and a number of well-known speakers will be heard, among whom are W. R. Castle, P. L. Weaver, J. E. Abernethy and R. D. Mead. The following committee, representing the officers of the club, have the meeting in hand: J. T. Crawley, F. C. Atherton, B. F. Beardmore.

The steamer Ellhu Thompson has discharged over half of her cargo and will get away for the Sound very shortly.

"A Fair Outside Is a Poor Substitute"

For Inward Worth.

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used. This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Blood Poison—"I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed a small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept on taking it and was entirely cured." Mrs. J. T. Williams, Carbonate, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic.

COLORED LABOR

(Continued from Page 1.)

or go back to his native land. As to the politics of the negro, it is likely he would be a Republican. But if in the amendment he would undoubtedly vote in negro office-holders. Too many negroes are not therefore desirable. Single men should not be brought in too great numbers. Men with families would not make possible an evil feared by some."

J. T. Manson of Nashville, Tennessee, who accompanied Colonel Bean to Hawaii with a score of negroes for Maui, is a negro who has spent the last eighteen months in investigating the question of importing colored labor for use on the island plantations, and than whom there is perhaps no better posted man. Manson's father-in-law is a well-to-do negro in the States and the proprietor of three large farms on which there are living at least one hundred colored families. There is not enough work to keep all of them employed and it is possible that a large number will eventually be transported to Hawaii.

Mr. Manson comes to Honolulu as the representative of the Knights and Daughters of America, a colored order, and it will depend much upon his report to that order to just what extent the immigration of colored labor will reach. Touching on the subject Mr. Manson said, "There is no better place in the world for my people; every inducement possible is offered to them, and the climate could not be surpassed."

"In the Southern States the negroes are only able to work on an average of six months in the year, while here they would be assured of employment all year round. It may take some time to get any large number of them to make up their minds to emigrate so far away, and to a country that they believe is the home of the leper and replete with other diseases, but in the end I believe that they will see the advantages accruing to them on these islands and come here in large numbers."

"What more could they ask? They are offered \$18 a month and a cabin to live in; in addition to this they will also be given a garden patch of at least one-quarter of an acre. This will be adequate for all their needs, and it is the intention to bring only men with their families, although single men will not be refused. They are practically guaranteed employment for a period of three years and will be as free as any United States citizen. "There is a surplus of colored labor all through the Southern States and I have little fear of the result once they are heeded. But there is one great trouble in getting them here—the people on the Coast and particularly in San Francisco are prone to make us lots of trouble. When the emigrants reach that city they receive all manner of offers for their services in different channels, and if a man wishes to leave at that point we can not compel him to come here. Summing the whole matter up, I am confident that the negro would do well in this climate, and from a monetary point of view, he would be infinitely better off than in the South."

Death of Miss Cloud.

Miss Elizabeth Lowry Cloud died yesterday morning at the Roth residence on Kinau street from pneumonia after a short illness. She was in her twenties and one of a party of Philadelphians who came here about Christmas and rented the Roth house for a lengthy stay. Miss Cloud was in good health and spirits on her arrival but caught a severe cold a few days later which turned to pneumonia. The body will be sent to Philadelphia for burial.

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Of the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Clouds.	Rel. Hum.	Dir. of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Time of Day.	Remarks.
30.0	77.0	SE	100	85	SE	10	7.00	Clear
30.0	77.0	SE	100	85	SE	10	8.00	Clear
30.0	77.0	SE	100	85	SE	10	9.00	Clear
30.0	77.0	SE	100	85	SE	10	10.00	Clear
30.0	77.0	SE	100	85	SE	10	11.00	Clear
30.0	77.0	SE	100	85	SE	10	12.00	Clear
30.0	77.0	SE	100	85	SE	10	1.00	Clear
30.0	77.0	SE	100	85	SE	10	2.00	Clear
30.0	77.0	SE	100	85	SE	10	3.00	Clear
30.0	77.0	SE	100	85	SE	10	4.00	Clear
30.0	77.0	SE	100	85	SE	10	5.00	Clear
30.0	77.0	SE	100	85	SE	10	6.00	Clear

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 42. This correction is -.05 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	Time of High Tide.	Time of Low Tide.	Time of Sunrise.	Time of Sunset.	Time of Moonrise.	Time of Moonset.
Mon.	14.10	1.10	6.58	5.40	4.58	1.35
Tues.	15.05	2.05	7.11	5.58	5.06	2.12
Wed.	16.11	3.11	7.28	6.25	5.45	3.00
Thurs.	17.16	4.16	7.48	6.58	6.14	4.05
Frid.	18.18	5.18	8.14	7.39	6.55	5.11
Sat.	19.18	6.18	8.46	8.20	7.40	6.19
Sun.	20.14	7.14	9.02	9.02	8.40	7.17
Mon.	21.07	8.07	9.45	10.11	9.45	8.15

New moon on the 20th at 4.06 a. m.

Times of tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables. The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1.30 a. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 6 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

A Catfish Scandal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Journal of Commerce says: It is stated in West Side canned goods circles that the matter of discovering the author of the rumor or report recently published to the effect that Coast packers of salmon were canning Louisiana catfish and branding it as salmon, has been turned over for the consideration of the United States Fish Commission. The rumor or report, it appears, was taken seriously in certain East Side quarters, particularly among the Hebrews, who, because of their religion, which prohibits the eating of catfish, declined to buy salmon in many instances. This action resulted in some loss of trade to canned fish dealers here.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year 100 working days the sum of:

Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually;

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

PEKING	JAN. 15	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 15
GAELIC	JAN. 22	JAN. 22	JAN. 22
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 5	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 5
CHINA	FEB. 18	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 18
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 28	COPTIC	FEB. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 2
COPTIC	MARCH 14	PEKING	MARCH 6
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 23	GAELIC	MARCH 16
PEKING	MARCH 30	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 22
GAELIC	APRIL 6	CHINA	APRIL 6
		DORIC	APRIL 6

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE SIGNED BY SCORES AT CENTRAL UNION CHURCH

(Continued from Page 1.)

hardly what to do, only to love them and study them, and understand them; but they turned out all right. I tell you, love is an investment that pays a hundred per cent. Why don't more of us invest?

"Maybe there are some of you here tonight away from home; maybe you forget to write a letter; maybe you forget to send a Christmas present to the folks? Oh, that is too bad! I tell you what to do, my boy; you come up here and sign the pledge, and put it in a letter and send it to the old folks. Maybe you don't drink, but do it anyway. Your poor mother will be so happy to see that pledge with your name on it. She will kiss it and be so happy. She will say to herself, 'Oh, my son John has signed the pledge and he won't drink. I never thought he would anyway, but now I know he won't.' It will be such a sweet thing to her; send it to her in a letter, a love letter to your mother; won't you, boys? She will always be afraid until you do."

"There are prodigal boys who begin to get wrong with their father like this. They can't get up in the morning early, and they run big tallor bills, and accounts at the livery stable, and the poor old daddy protests, and says, 'Go slow, my boy, go slow.' But the boy wants to be a sport. Boys will trot, I tell you, boys will trot. Aren't you ashamed of yourselves, you poor fellows, you, when you look back at the way you treated your poor old father? When you want to get hold of a ten dollar bill go out and earn it, and then you'll know the value of it. Don't go down into your poor old dad's pocket for it. The school of experience is a splendid thing for a boy that wants to be a sport. The experience of earning money will soon take the sport out of him. Well, the old man sees that his Tom is going an awful gait, and he tries to stop him, but maybe he goes at it the wrong way, and there is a row, and Tom goes mad and leaves. Then the poor little mother, she was in it, too, she goes away and cries, and her dear, tender heart is grieved. Maybe the boy puts on his best clothes and starts out, and his father asks him where he is going."

"Down town," says the boy. "What for?" asks the old man. "Nothin'," answers the boy; then the father gets angry and says, "What do you want to go down town for nothin' for?" and the boy says, "I'm going down town to get my money." and he starts, and the father cries out after him.

"You'd better be in early. If you ain't in by 10 o'clock I'll lock you out, and the boy's blood boils up in his head and makes him dizzy, and he shouts back, 'Well, then, go ahead and lock me out, and that's the way it goes, and maybe it's a case of throw out, instead of a lock-out.'"

"Oh, fathers, why don't you remember how you felt when you were a boy—why don't you remember that your boy has your blood in his veins, and that he won't be driven by you? When you speak to him in that way, ordering him to do this or not to do that, don't you know that his blood, which is your blood, is going to boil up within him, and he is going to lose his head, and leave you. Do you know what it is to lose your boy? And you, yourself—don't you know you have got a big load of passion on board, and that it is going to wreck your boy's life if he isn't governed it, and lose your boy? In a minute you'll manage the boy, don't you know it?"

"Why, I had a chap like that once, his hands were fine, and he was a good boy, and he came under his arm and his little gloves on, and a flower in his buttonhole, and the youngster starts out. 'Where are you going, my boy?' I asked him. 'Down town,' says he. 'What are you going down town for?' says I. 'Oh, nothin',' says he. 'Where are you going?' I asked. 'Down town,' said he. 'What are you going for?' said I. 'Nothin',' said he, 'but I'm going.'"

"I reached up and got my hat; I didn't want to be deprived of my boy's company. I said, 'I guess I'll go with you.' He looked at me a minute and said, 'What you, going down town, and going with me?' I said yes, and then he took off his hat and coat and gloves and laid down his cane. 'Well, then, I guess I won't go,' said he. 'All right, my son, said I, 'we'll have a pleasant evening together,' and we did."

"That boy was a mean boy. There isn't meaner boy in town. All boys are good. They are made bad by bad treatment."

"I had another sort of a boy, too. Once a great sorrow came into our house, and the boy took it hard. He went about quietly and didn't say anything, but my heart ached for him. He would go upstairs and look at a certain picture hanging on the wall, and when I'd call him to dinner he wouldn't come. I don't believe I care for any dinner, father. I wouldn't be so grieving, and I couldn't say anything to him. By and by I had to go away for a few weeks, and I thought, maybe I could turn his mind off of his grief. I was in a hurry, and so I left a very important matter for him to attend to, and he promised he would. When I came back the boys and girls came around me and they were all so glad to see me home again. I was happy, too, and we were all happy together. I asked the boy about the matter I had left for him to do, and I saw by his face that he had neglected it, even before he said, 'Oh, father, I forgot it.' Well, I felt so badly that I just cried. It had meant a great deal, and my boy had forgotten it."

"While I cried my boy came and put his arms around my neck and pleaded for forgiveness. 'Oh, father,' he said, 'if you will forgive me I will never neglect you again, and I will always love you and remember what you told me.' I took the boy in my arms and kissed him and blessed him, and that was the beginning of a great understanding between us. Ever since that has been an inspiration and a blessing to me, my poor boy. If he knew his father needed anything he would move heaven and earth to get it for me. Oh, fathers, have the doors of your hearts wide open, and full of love and tenderness for your children. Oh, how many prodigals there are through this world, and how often there is never a reconciliation! How many prodigals tonight are there around the flowing bowls, and how many broken-hearted mothers are at home wondering where the wandering boy has strayed? How many a trusting father, too, has been disappointed in his son. Oh, boys, it is a cruel thing to betray a trusting father. Tell your dear father that loves you, and that you know how to love, to sneak away into vice and sin, away from his love and his trust!"

"Think of him growing old, and his poor head growing gray with the weight of the years; your poor old father! His beloved boy is lost to him."

and he is sorrowing. If he is still spared to you, won't you write your dear old father a letter? God bless you! Oh, God give us love and compassion and splendid charity that we may reach out and save sons from the world, and give them back to their dear fathers and mothers. We are such curious people. We have sorrows and don't say anything about them. Jesus didn't say anything about his sorrow. He knew they were going to betray him, and kill him, and nail him to the cross, but he didn't say anything about it. God bless you, no; he just grieved and suffered. We are like him, we poor curious people. We hide away our sorrows, and won't let them out, and people don't know we have them, and they have to approach us very gently lest they startle us. The poor old broken fathers don't say anything about the sorrows that are breaking their hearts. Maybe their neighbors will say, 'How fast the captain is failing,' or, 'How feeble the captain is getting to be.' He has been growing old ever since the boy went away. That is all that the world knows of the great sorrow that is turning the dear old father's hair white, and bending his poor stooping shoulders lower with the years."

"I'll tell you about an experience I had once. There was a big family of good people, but they had a bad boy. So bad they never mentioned his name to their friends, and his picture had been carried upstairs, because people would see it and ask painful questions. The girls didn't want to go out into society, because people would ask about Edward, and the bad boy cast sorrow over the whole house. One time he came into meeting, and his father begged me to speak with him. I did, and glory to God, my words touched his heart, for he had a great big heart, had this spoiled boy. He came up and signed the pledge, and he was a great big fellow, as strong as an ox."

"How that dear family rejoiced, and how they wept and laughed and hung around poor wayward Ned, for he was reformed again. I went to my room at the hotel, and about 2 o'clock in the morning there was a knock at my door. I thought the house was on fire, or something, and I jumped out and opened the door, and who do you think was there? Why it was that great big fellow that had signed the pledge, and he cried and said he had got a message and wanted to show it to me. It was from his wife. She had been gone from him a long, long time, but when the dear mother knew her son was converted she sent a message, and back over the wires came a word of love and encouragement. The big fellow never touched another drop, and now he is living happily with a dear little wife and his babies. God bless him!"

"There was once a girl down east that left her home and strayed into a wayward path. She would not come home, though her dear mother pleaded and her father's head was bowed in sorrow. For a long time she strayed, and her name had ceased to be spoken in the household. But the mother, the dear little mother, had not forgotten, and she found a way. She found out where the girl's room was and she went and had a picture taken, and took it to the daughter's room. She said to herself, 'My poor little girl will come home some night and she will see her mother's face looking at her from the wall, and she will come home.' That was just what she did. One miserable night that poor wayward girl came in and she was weeping like a water spout, and she saw the face of her mother, and a little cry went out from her. It was a little, miserable heart-broken cry, and that night she crept to the door of her old home. She tried the door, and it was unlocked! Then she went in and slipped into her mother's room and kissed the dear wrinkled face. The mother threw her arms around her long-lost daughter and was oh, so glad."

"When the girl asked how it was that the door was unlocked, the little mother said, 'I knew you would come home some night, little one, and I did not want my daughter to find the door locked. You will stay with us, won't you, dear?' And she did. Oh, there is great strength in love—it is the strength that comes with love and faith in Jesus, and I don't care to what depth of degradation vice and sin has dragged a human being, glory be to God! that strength is enough to prevail against the gates of Hell. Come up here tonight, every one of you, and sign the pledge. Come right now, while you have the courage. God is love, my brothers, and love is what you need. God bless you."

MAKING STRONG YOUNG WOMEN

Now the Christian Association
Physical Classes
Begin.

The term of the physical classes of the Young Women's Christian Association commenced yesterday. The classes are as follows:
Ladies—Tuesday and Saturday, 10 a. m.; Monday and Thursday, 5 p. m.
Girls—Monday and Thursday, 3 p. m.
The fee is \$5 for twenty-four lessons.
Last Thursday was the last lesson of the course. At the girls' class yesterday a number of friends and relatives of the members were present by invitation. From now on no visitors will be admitted to the classes until the last Thursday in February.

Two weeks from today Miss Ackermann will speak to members of the Association on her travels, at the residence of Mrs. Henry Waterhouse.
The second course of Tennyson lectures by Mrs. W. F. Frear will commence early in February. The Travel Club will also resume its meetings at the same time.
Mrs. J. E. Coleman, secretary of the Association, presented her resignation at the last meeting of the directors. It was accepted and will take effect on June 1st. The membership of the Association is now about 225.

The recent lectures in the Opera House by Miss Ackermann and Miss Myrcut were brought about as much by the efforts of the Young Women's Christian Association as by those of the brother association.

LINCOLN'S GIFT TO A HONOLULUAN

How Rev. James Kekela Won Watch and Chain He Wears.



REV. JAMES KEKELA AND HIS WIFE.

DOWN by Kamaukapili Church there lives a queer old man who has many a thrilling tale to tell.

His name is Kekela, and he is over seventy-five years old. He has many treasures, each with a story of its own, but most dearly prized among them is a beautiful gold watch and chain which the gray-haired old gentleman often exhibits with great pride. It was given him by President Lincoln for saving an American citizen from being eaten by cannibals. Here is the story:

In the little Sunday school conducted by the father of Peter M. Parker many years ago, beyond the Nuuanu valley, there was a very devout little Hawaiian boy. His name was James Kekela, and he grew up with a great desire to spread the tidings of the gospel among the people of his own islands and the benighted ones further south, thousands of miles away.

He studied hard and preached among his brothers, finally, with a Reverend tacked to his name, going out over the sea on the hazardous task of carrying the gospel to the cannibal natives of the Marquesan group.

Attempts had repeatedly been made by white missionaries to institute friendly relations, but without avail, and the task had been given up. At last an aged chief, drawing near to death, sent to Hawaii for some one to come and explain the strange theory he had heard about, and Kekela went. He was received with courtesy by a few of the islanders, but there were those who resented and were unfriendly.

For years Kekela struggled to find a little church among them, and when he had succeeded the hostile ones threw stones through his windows, and repeatedly burned down his buildings. At one time they made an attack on his little house, and killed nearly all of its little band of followers. These Kekela learned had been tortured to death and their bodies cooked and eaten by the enemies of his church, and the horror of it nearly drove him away. But he struggled on and finally came to be of some influence among them. Those who did not believe ceased to torment, at least, and tolerated his little church, but they were cannibals still, and were continually warring among themselves. Kekela and his flock were always in danger from the warring factions, but they remained and labored.

One day a strange ship came to the islands, and some of her crew landed. From afar the natives had seen the ship, and they waited, hidden among the rocks and brush. The men were caught in ambush, but they all escaped to their boats except one. The ship was the American whaler Congress, and the captive was William Whalen, first officer.

The ship went out to a safe distance and waited, for she could do nothing more. On the beach they saw the preparations for the horrible doom of their comrades. All night a fire was kept up, and weird ceremonies were performed. The captive, bound hand and foot, was cruelly tortured, and savages pulling his ears and nose, branding back his thumbs, brandishing their knives over him, and committing all manner of atrocities. The poor man cried out in his agony and prayed for death, but this was not to be until the sun had risen. He was compelled to see them carry the wood and prepare the fire upon which his body was to be roasted alive, and to see the savage children dancing in glee over the coming feast.

Just at dawn, when everything was ready, the missionary Kekela arrived. He had heard and had come to protect. His pleading did no good, and he offered a ransom, but the cannibals were inexorable. Kekela hastened away, and among his flock gathered up all the articles of value he could, among them his own boat and all that he possessed. With these he finally made a bargain for the life of the American, through the chief of the cannibal faction was surly, and treachery was feared. Kekela borrowed a boat, and unbinding the dazed captive took him out to his ship. The officers begged him to go away with them, but to all their invitations he shook his head, and said his mission was among the people of the islands. They had to let him return.

That what he suffered in the years that followed Kekela knows, but he stayed at his post, and nearly a year after he had saved the life of the American another ship cautiously approached the Marquesan islands. She brought a message from the President of the United States, thanking him for his services and tendering him an invitation to visit the Republic. With the message came a beautifully made boat and a gold watch and chain, with other tokens, aggregating the value of \$500. These, President Lincoln begged Kekela to accept as an acknowledgment of what he had done.

The boat is now worn out long since, but the old man still fondly wears the watch and chain. He remained many years among the Marquesans, and came away only when he was compelled to for the sake of his health. Although he is now nearly fourscore, and has grown very feeble, it is his one desire to return to his work there, and he keeps himself informed of all that is going on among the people there.

It is interesting to note that in the cannibal war just ended in the Marquesas, the cannibal chief who protested so persistently against the release of the American, was shot dead by the opposing faction, and was himself overtaken with the horrible fate he would have doomed his captive to.

ALASKA A GREAT PRIZE

Twice its Purchase Price Was
Made in Gold Last
Year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—"The output of the Alaskan gold fields for 1901 will be fully \$15,000,000," said Lyman S. Allen, of Seattle, who left Nome City on October 25, at the Waldorf-Astoria, last night. "Alaska will soon be to the United States what South Africa is to England," continued Mr. Allen. "One of the vexatious things which the miners had to contend with this year was the interminable squabble over claims. The overflow of miners from the Klondike struck us last spring and settled on claims already staked. In some cases they would rename creeks and drive new stakes, and the original owners have been fighting thousands of these cases in the courts all the year. The gold output for 1901 would have been much larger but for this. The beach claims at and near Nome have been worked out, but back on the creeks there is an unlimited amount of gold. I have a good claim on Oregon creek, twenty-five miles from Nome and twenty miles back from the coast. The latest important strike is on Kotzebue Sound, Bay of Good Hope, away off to the north of Nome. Another important strike that promises great results is in the Blue Stone creek district, west of Nome, and twenty miles south of Porcupine, one of the good harbors of western Alaska. The Blue Stone creek district has opened with a rush and it seems to be fully as good as the famous Anvil creek, which cleaned up \$2,000,000 this year. One of the peculiar features about Blue Stone is that it was discovered and opened up by 'tenderfoot.' An experienced miner and his nephew were asked to go and look it over. The old miner went all over the territory and told his friends that there was not anything there worth the while, and came away. Afterward the 'tenderfoot' came along and opened the district, with great results. Between 6,000 and 7,000 men are wintering at Nome and doing what work they can. All last year there were between 25,000 and 30,000 in and around Nome. The general health was excellent, and in this the people were happily disappointed. The run of typhoid in 1899 led everyone to believe that disease would again be prevalent, but the deaths were exceedingly rare this year. There were a good many fights over territorial rights early in the season, but things have settled down now. Judge Stevens sits in criminal cases and Judge Myers in the District Judge. Both are doing excellent work."

The best cough drops are drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The next time you take cold, dose yourself with a lot of home remedies and dilly-dally along until your cough is deep-seated and you are threatened with pneumonia or consumption. That's one way to be sure. Here's another way: Take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

at bedtime and be all right the next morning. Isn't this the better way? Then continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days until your throat and lungs have completely healed and all danger of future trouble is past.

Another grand thing about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is that it cures hard coughs, the hardest kind of old coughs, even after all other remedies have failed.

Put up in large and small bottles. When it hurts your lungs to cough, then apply one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the painful lung. It will quiet the pain, remove all congestion, and greatly strengthen.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waterhouse are at present staying at the Peninsula.

J. B. Robertson, proprietor of the Maui News, is in town for a short business trip.

Sheriff Coney, of Kauai, arrived in this city on the W. G. Hall Sunday morning. He will return to Kauai this afternoon.

James D. Doolittle, recently appointed city editor of the Republican, to succeed Mr. Branson, who has resigned.

The Rev. E. S. Chapman has been compelled to postpone his departure for this city indefinitely, to the regret of his many friends, who are interested in the results of his temperance work.

Wray Taylor has received another letter from the commissioner of agriculture at Washington, requesting that he make a very thorough experiment with lupin beans and report the results.

The Rev. C. H. Thomkins, missionary at Paauilo, has addressed a pastoral letter to his people on the island of Hawaii, expressing the hope that he will soon be able to take up his work again.

A number of people went to Maui on the Eclipse yesterday afternoon to inspect the Kahikuni ranch. This ranch has lately been purchased for Henry Waterhouse and others. It will be used for grazing purposes exclusively.

The board of commissioners of the Fire Department of this city has presented its estimates for coming year to the Superintendent of Public Works. Eventually they will be presented to the Legislature. The current bills were audited and paid at the last meeting of the board.

The usual Burns' anniversary social will be held in Waverly Hall, Bethel street, on Friday evening, January 25, at 8 o'clock. Tickets (\$1.00 each) may be had from the following members of the committee: Messrs. N. K. George, Dall, D. Macrae, J. C. McGill, T. Murray, A. S. Guild, J. H. Catton, R. Anderson, J. C. Brown.

FISTIO CHAMPIONSHIP.

Fitzsimmons and Jeffries May Meet at Carson.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 2.—Dan Stuart authorized the statement today that he is arranging to pull off a fight in this city between the 25th of May and the 10th of June for the championship of the world. He will also give a purse for a fight between Terry McGovern and a man he will produce at the ringside on the day of battle. McGovern has been considered invincible in his class, crawling up from bantam-weight to lightweight and downing all opposition, but Stuart thinks he has found a man of his class who can take his measure, and if not give McGovern the greatest battle of his life.

The signs point to the big battle as one between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries, but Stuart is very guarded in his statements, and as a great mass of so-called interviews have come out he desires to speak authoritatively and deliberately in the matter. The news came by wire from Chicago yesterday that Fitz and Jeff had been matched to fight in Carson in May. When asked if this was "by the cards," Stuart said the news was not a surprise to him. "There will be a fight in this city under my management next summer, and it will be a world's championship battle."

OAHU POLO CLUB.

Members Consult With Maui Players as To Rules.

The attendance of members of the Oahu Polo Club at Moanalua last Saturday was not as large as had been anticipated, but a good game was enjoyed by those present.

Sides were chosen as follows: Messrs. Ed. Damon, Fred. Damon and C. W. Dickey against Messrs. J. F. Fleming, J. P. Cooke, F. T. P. Waterhouse and Harold M. Mott-Smith. Four ten-minute halves were played and a keen contest resulted in a victory for the latter team by 3 goals to 2.

The club has been fortunate in being able to secure twelve sticks from the Maui Polo Club. The committee on rules met yesterday afternoon and definitely decided upon a code. A communication has been forwarded to Maui, asking for a perusal of the rules adopted by the Oahu club. It is anticipated that the Maui club will modify their rules in accordance with those of the local club, if they do not in the future use a letter in their exchange which possesses an off-side rule that is productive of much squabbling among the players. In the code adopted by the Honolulu players this objectionable feature is eliminated.

There is talk of the formation of a polo club on Hawaii, and if this comes about an association of all the clubs is likely to be formed. A large attendance is looked for at the grounds next Saturday afternoon.

WILSON OUT; M'KENZIE IN

Volcano Stables Change Management.

BOOM FOR RACING HERE

New Man Noted California Horseman and Has Plenty of Money.

J. R. Wilson is no longer connected with the Volcano Stables and Transportation Company, of Hilo; that is to say, he will be no longer than is necessary to wind up his management and introduce a new manager.

Wilson tendered his resignation to the directors of the company a few days ago, and it has been accepted. Failing health and the close attention demanded by his big stock ranch in Nevada, are the reasons of the late manager's action.

Wilson has been connected with the Volcano Stables, principally in the capacity of manager, for the past twenty years. C. S. McKenzie will be Mr. Wilson's successor. He is a Scotch-Canadian by birth, and is well known throughout the islands as an importer of live stock. McKenzie hails from Mapa county, California, where he originally engaged in the carriage and general merchandise business. In 1888 he ran for sheriff of the county on the Republican ticket. The office had been held by a Democrat fourteen years. McKenzie proved successful, and filled the office until 1898, when he decided to withdraw from politics.

In 1897 he was selected by the sheriffs of California to go before the State legislature in the interests of the county government bill, which bill he amended and was instrumental in putting through; that bill is in force today. After retiring from politics McKenzie sold his ranch, which was one of the largest in Nevada county, and commenced to ship his stock to these islands.

McKenzie is extremely interested in racing, and owns Socialist, which is now running at the Coast tracks, and recently ran a mile in 1:39. He refused \$2,000 for the animal not long ago, and may bring him here for the June meeting and race him under his own colors.

The new manager has purchased all the stock in the concern held by J. R. Wilson, including his personal effects directly connected with the business, and his racing stable. He leaves for the Coast next Friday to purchase new stock and obtain efficient help, and will return about the first of March. The contract stipulates that he shall take charge on or before April 1st.

The business of the Volcano Stables is one of the largest in the islands, and includes livery, stable, harness, stands, bus lines, the Honolulu race track, draying, teaming, carriage manufacturing and painting, horseshoeing, harnessmaking and trimming, and the stage and mail routes of the island.

McKenzie will organize a big stockyard independent of the Volcano Stables, and will handle stock of all kinds, paying especial attention to fast running and driving horses. He has also leased J. R. Wilson's land at Waimanalo, which he will devote to stock purposes.

The racing policy of the new manager will be radically different to that of the old, for whereas, Wilson owned a large number of race horses, his successor will have none, as he thinks that in the best interest of sport, a race track manager should not run horses on the track he is handling. It is his plan to get as many horses to the islands as possible, and to hold big meetings twice a year. Extensive shipments of stock will be made to the Honolulu meetings provided the local owners agree to reciprocate. If business justifies it, McKenzie contemplates the converting of the Hilo half-mile track into one of a mile.

The following horses, lately the property of J. R. Wilson, are offered for sale at the stated prices: Billy McCloskey, c. h., aged, by Joe Hooker; Jessie R. 4400; Virgil A. blk. m., aged, by True Briton; Big Bertha, \$500; General Cronje (Coast Range), b. g., aged, by Martenburt-Songstress, \$200; Daisy Belle (trotter), c. m., aged, \$350. The property of G. S. McKenzie: Waterfalls, b. g., 4 years, by Watercress-Genova, \$300; Grace Clark (2:25), c. m., 6 years, by Nutwood, \$350.

The retirement of J. R. Wilson will be very generally regretted, for he has in large measure, been responsible for the raising of the standard of island horses, and has been entirely so for the present flourishing state of racing on Hawaii. Consultation will be found, however, in the reflection that in G. S. McKenzie the best interests of Hawaiian racing have found a conscientious guardian and a devoted enthusiast.

DEPARTMENT HEADS CONFER TOGETHER

Honolulu Iron Works Want a Renewal of a Lease of Land.

At the Governor's Council yesterday morning Treasurer Lansing brought up the matter of an application from F. Wright for a new lease of a beer license at Heala, with a petition from residents. No objection was made to Mr. Lansing's granting the license.

Mr. Lansing also submitted his financial report for 1901 to the Governor.

F. M. Hatch came in in regard to the exchange deeds between the Oahu Railroad Company and the Territory. The matter was deferred for action later. An application was read by Mr. McKenzie for a new lease of land to the lands on Queen street which was the location of the old Iron Works. This was referred back to Mr. McCandless for more definite information. He then read a communication from Mr. Baldwin, of Hilo, in regard to the exchange of land with Mr. L. Turner and showed maps of the new proposition. The meeting recommended that Mr. McCandless make such exchange.

The Council will meet this morning for the reading of departmental reports for 1901.

A TRIO OF DECISIONS

Supreme Court Acts in Three Cases.

HEALTH BOARD REBUKED

D. L. Akwa Wins His Suit—Estate of Joseph Lazarus—Willard Matter.

Three Supreme Court decisions were rendered yesterday. The first was in the matter of the appeal of J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works, from a decision in the Circuit Court.

D. L. Akwa, the plaintiff, had applied to McCandless for a permit to build, and had been refused, under authority of a resolution passed by the Board of Health to the effect that no permit to build should be issued to erect buildings within a specified area bounded by Beretania, Nuuanu, Kukul, and River streets, because of its insanitary condition, low altitude and bad drainage. The plaintiff petitioned for a writ of mandamus to compel the Superintendent to issue the desired permit, under certain sections of the Penal Laws, which had been fully complied with.

The Circuit Court held that the Board of Health had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that while it had a wide power for the protection of the public health it could not interfere in the granting of permits to build so long as the requirements of the law on the subject were complied with, and this had been done. The sections in question seek only to guard against danger by fire and the danger from bad building, etc. The plans and specifications had been submitted and were entirely satisfactory.

On appeal the Supreme Court affirmed the decision. Justice Frear in his opinion stated that the Board of Health had gone entirely beyond its proper scope, and pointed out that there might be many good reasons for obtaining a permit upon certain premises even though in an insanitary condition, without any intention of doing anything prejudicial to the public health or safety. It also stated that the Board of Health "could no more prohibit the granting of a building permit than it could prohibit the execution of a contract to erect a building thereon."

The decision of the Circuit Court, sitting in probate, in the matter of the estate of Joseph Lazarus, was affirmed by the Supreme Court. Justice J. Perry giving the opinion. The executor of the will appeals from the lower court's decision, which charges him with the sum of \$340, and further with \$364 as interest unaccounted for, and with \$100 master's fee. It seems that in the original inventory the executor charged himself with \$340, which he does not afterwards account for. His defense is that it was a false entry, having been made by him upon the information of the son of the deceased, who told him that son was in his father's safe at the time. The son is now dead, and his mother, who was mentioned as possibly being present, is not called as a witness by the executor.

The charge of interest is for the sum of \$364, which the executor withdrew from the bank and held without accounting for, for twelve months. The inference is that the money was a personal loan to himself, and as he has made no record of its disposal for that time, he is charged with interest at the legal rate. The master's fee was added to be properly a disallowance of commissions to that extent, the master's services having been required on account of the executor's fault in accounts, and this sum was also affirmed as chargeable against the executor.

Justices C. A. Galbraith and A. Perry concurred in the opinion. The third decision was in the case of John D. Willard vs. Antoine Vincent and T. Ledward, and it remands the matter to the Circuit Judge of the Fifth Circuit for taxation of costs and such other proceedings as may be deemed proper.

Willard, the plaintiff acting as assignee of respondent Ledward, a voluntary bankrupt, in a bill of equity prayed for the cancellation of two bills of sale of certain personal property for \$400 to respondent Vincent, on the ground that the contract was entered into fraudulently and with the purpose of defrauding creditors. The lower court filed a decision and decree dismissing the bill and the plaintiff took an appeal.

The decree is affirmed by the Supreme Court. Upon the pleadings and evidence it was found that the sum paid for the property by Vincent was full and fair value; that the transaction as to Vincent was bona fide, and that at the time of the purchase Vincent had no reasonable cause to believe Ledward to be insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency or bankruptcy.

Henry Gehring and Chas. Butake, plumbers, filed a complaint in assumpsit against Lee Chin in which it is alleged that defendant is indebted to plaintiffs in the sum of \$210 for balance due on account.

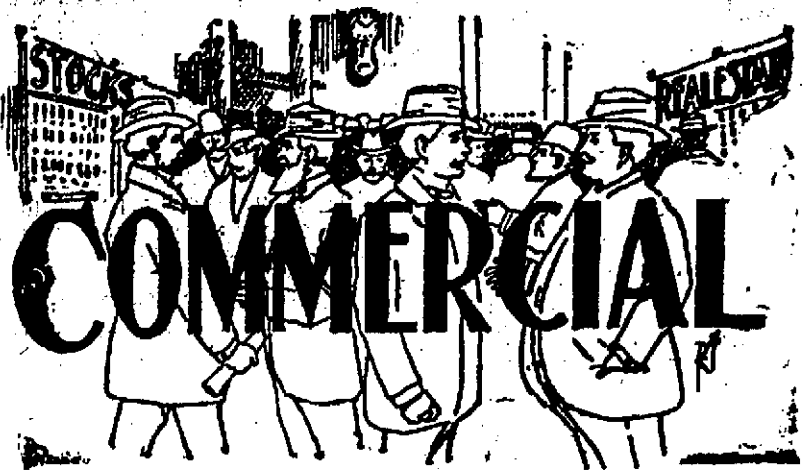
In re David Dayton, guardian of the estate of Thos. Metcalf, minor, vs. Helen Rowland et al., the defendant Helen Rowland has filed an answer to the complaint denying each and all the allegations and announcing that fraud will be relied upon for defense.

FRANK JAMES LOSSES.
Withdraws From the Canvass for Legislative Doorkeeper.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—Frank James, brother of Jesse James, the noted bandit, has lost in his fight for the doorkeepership of the Missouri House of Representatives. No man at the capital has, it is said, worked harder than he for an appointment. James personally applied to the different members of the Legislature to give him recognition for the benefit of future generations of his family. The decision was reached in the Democratic caucus after an all-night session. James' name was presented by Judge T. T. Hawkins, a venerable member, who pleaded eloquently for the candidate. On the first ballot James received but fifteen votes. On the second ballot James withdrew his name, "taking from the bottom of his heart" those who had given him support.

James surrendered to Governor Crittenden years ago, after his brother Jesse had been killed by Bob Ford, and ever since has lived an upright life.

More than 100 men are down with the grip at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Col. Meade and Captains Marx and Pickering are among the sufferers.



COMMERCIAL

VERY little activity has been exhibited in the stock market during the past week, most of the heavy buyers seeming to prefer to hold on for a short while at least. Ewa and Wai'alua stocks were the most sought after, the former selling quite freely from 25% to 25%, closing yesterday from 27% to 28. Last year's crop, as announced in the Advertiser, has been finished with a total tonnage amounting to 27,700 tons. The new crop is now being taken off, and from present indications it appears as though it would yield at least 32,000 tons.

Wai'alua sold fairly well at the beginning of the week at 115, closing yesterday at 115%. Olua paid-up has been lively for the past few days, many orders being received for this stock. The fact that the plantation has 5,000 acres of cane growing is gradually being appreciated by the public, and it is, perhaps the favorite stock on the market today.

The quotations of other sugar securities at closing time yesterday was as follows: Honoum, 160 asked, 155 bid; Kahuku, 25 asked, 24% bid; Kihel paid-up sold at 17%, although it showed signs of weakness during the afternoon; Oahu, 155 asked, 152% bid; Pioneer, 135 asked, no bids offered. McBryde is still a favorite stock, although few sales were made during the week. Other securities remain nearly the same as last week.

Among the bond securities there was little or no activity shown. Hawaiian Government six per cents being offered at 99%. Hilo railroad bonds are gradually attracting attention, and it is understood in business circles that a deal is about to be consummated by the agents of the company, Dillingham & Co., Ltd., for the sale of nearly \$200,000 worth of these bonds to a local concern.

EMINENT ARCHITECT ARRIVES IN THIS CITY.
Among the passengers to arrive by the Alameda was E. A. P. Newcomb, of Boston, who comes to Honolulu to enter into partnership with C. W. Dickey, the architect.

Newcomb has practiced the architectural profession for over thirty years. His father was a noted architect in Boston. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Newcomb was made a member of the firm under the name of Newcomb & Son. During the time of this partnership he designed the Boston & Lowell Railroad Station, now a part of the first modern Dormitory at Tufts College; Felton Hall, the first modern Dormitory at Cambridge, built for Christine Nilsson; the First Baptist Church at Portland, Maine, and many stores, warehouses, and banking buildings in Portland, after the great fire.

In 1872 Mr. Newcomb travelled and died one year in Europe, returning soon after the great fire in Boston, and continued his work with his father. Five years later he went to Europe, visiting nearly every cathedral town in England and travelling extensively in Western Europe. His finest residences are in Buffalo and St. Louis, being acknowledged by the foremost architects of the country as works of art. He built the First Baptist Church in Boston, numerous churches, some as far west as Dakota, the Sanitarium at Andover, Mass., and the Hotel Bristol, being the first apartment hotel in which all rooms and baths had direct light. Some of the first and best examples of cement construction in dwellings have been built by Mr. Newcomb, and several of the largest and most complete stables in Massachusetts and New York States.

Mr. Newcomb's experience has been a varied one as a designer and builder. By the end of next week there will be no Honolulu Iron Works in Honolulu. The big engine and all the other machinery have been taken to Kakaako, and the office and store department will remain when the few scraps that are yet to be moved have been carried away. The giant engines used in the manufacture of sugar mills, the boiler shop, pattern maker's establishment, smithery, machine shop and other sections of the works are already being set up in the new location and workmen are now engaged in removing the heavy foundations of lifts and other machinery.

These foundations were put in many years ago, but they are still firm and solid, and blasting is required to move some of them. All day yesterday the sound of the blasts could be heard, and in the shaft-casting department many heavy powder blasts had to be used before the steel works could be loosened from the underpinning.

The new Kakaako works combine the most extensive enterprise in this line ever attempted in the Islands. The facilities there are greatly increased over those of the old works, and the new works will now be able to avoid any overcrowding unless it be from lack of mechanics. This is not a probable trouble, however, and more extensive projects than ever before can be handled with ease. It was for a time in contemplation to have a marine railway, and to undertake the repairing of vessels, and even the building of ships in dry docks. This idea, however, has been laid on the table, at present, pending the Government's decision upon the plan of enlarging the harbor.

The offices and store room of the works will remain somewhere in the business portion of Honolulu, though they may be moved from the present location at Queen and Nuuanu streets. The work has been in the old location for over fifty years, since the industry was first established here.

TO BUILD A CREMATORY.
Advertisements for tenders for the construction of the foundation of the garbage crematory have been published and it now looks as if the crematory would be built. It is necessary that all bids be in by 12 o'clock noon of the 23d of this month. Complete plans of the foundation, giving dimensions, may be viewed in the office of W. E. Howell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works.

It is the intention to locate the new crematory on the low plain between the keasone oil warehouse and the rifle range in Kakaako, a few hundred yards makai of the rubbish dumping ground. The rapid growth of the City makes it necessary to erect an immense furnace capable of handling all of the rubbish collected in a town of much larger population than Honolulu. It was formerly intended to have the crematory on South street near Queen, but property owners in that vicinity complained that it would be detrimental to their property interests, so the idea was abandoned. For years past garbage has been dumped on a vacant lot beyond Lanikai street in Kewalo and consumed in great open fires.

The practice of picking over the pile of refuse matter by children and even adults was dangerous on account of the liability of contracting contagious diseases. Soon after the plague outbreak a year ago the Board of Health demanded that a suitable crematory be constructed. Alexander Young, then Minister of the Interior, succeeded in getting the thing through the Council of State. The machinery was obtained and then a serious delay was necessary, due to the compulsory change of site. Since that time the machinery has remained in the mud of South and Queen streets.

AMALGAMATION OF CAR SYSTEMS.
The contemplated union of the two car systems will be a great improvement for Honolulu. If when the mule-cars have become electrified and the rapid transit system is completed they are joined, residents will be afforded up-to-date accommodations in the matter of transportation about the City. By the consolidation of the two systems the nuisance of transfers would be done away with and the passenger will get a fair exchange for his money in the five-cent ride from one end of the City to the other.

While the lively little mules of the present system have done good service for Honolulu, it is fit that with the City's growth and progress in other matters they should be replaced by something more modern and more in conformity. Electricity is better calculated to keep pace with the thriving metropolis of the Islands, which is keeping pace with the times.

The work of the Rapid Transit Company is being pushed forward and by the time the present lines of the new system are in readiness it is probable that arrangements will have been completed for the transfer of the Tramway Company's interests and no delay will occur in the continuation of the construction of the new lines.

The step from the horse-car period to that of the electric is always a pronounced mark of a City's advance in progress, growth and enterprise. Honolulu is ready for the step.

KILLED VICTIM FOR 'INSURANCE'
A Sensational Charge Against Prominent Men of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—The Jefferson County Grand Jury today returned a true bill against W. W. Parrish, John H. De Witt, W. B. Cox and Sylvester Breeden. De Witt and Cox are prominent men, the former being captain of the De Witt Rifles of the First Kentucky Regiment. Breeden has of late been known as a saloon loafer whose life was insured for \$12,000 in three companies. The indictment charges that De Witt, Parrish, Cox and Breeden together entered into a conspiracy to defraud the Union Central Life Insurance Company out of \$5,000, the Woodmen of the World \$1,000 and Equitable Life Assurance Society \$5,000, possibly in the named companies and societies. The police were made payable to Mrs. Matilda Breeden, mother of Breeden, but were afterward assigned to Parrish and De Witt.

The indictment states that Cox, Parrish and De Witt "did combine, confederate and conspire, together with other persons, to cause, to procure and bring about the death of Breeden by giving

Breeden large and dangerous quantities of whiskey, alcoholic liquors and other harmful compounds and substances with intent to break down his health and cause his death or drive him to commit suicide."

Purifying Paris.
PARIS, Jan. 3.—The sweeping police measures taken to purify Paris, in consequence of the alarming situation created by the closing of the exposition and the consequent throwing out of employment of thousands of people who were dependent upon it for a living and who, in many cases, were cast upon the streets, resulted in no fewer than 12,970 arrests during the month of December. The persons arrested include six murderers, 825 thieves and footpads, 2,579 tramps, 249 drunken people and 2,383 prostitutes.

A PROMINENT CHICAGO WOMAN SPEAKS.
Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, vice president Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

BEAUTIFULSKIN

Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE BATH is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & LIND, Cape Town. FOTHERS DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

MULES AND HORSES

Hay AND Grain.

Harness and Saddlery

New and Second hand Vehicles, Farm Wagons a specialty.

Carriage Painting and Repairing in all its branches

Island orders for breeding stock especially solicited.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

Good Serviceable Bicycles

\$10 and upward.

Why take a chance on a cheap 'tin wheel sold at AUCTION when you can get a standard make from a dealer who will guarantee them.

CALL AND SEE OUR—
\$10 Wheels!

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUBER, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CAINATED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.
Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.
British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co
The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies \$10,000,000.
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,000,000.
Total reinsurance 107,000,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies \$5,000,000.
Capital their reinsurance companies 25,000,000.
Total reinsurance 30,000,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-American S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS
Are without a doubt the best, and all Standard Compounds, Free from Mercury. Each box contains 40 pills. In bottles of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, January 11.
Am. schr. Helene, Christiansen, 20 days from San Francisco.

Saturday, January 12.
Nor. ss. Thyra, Edwardsen, from Seattle, en route to Manila, with horses.

W. str. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports.
L. I. str. Noleau, Wyman, from Kauai with 4,015 bags of sugar.
Am. bktn. Wrestler, Nielsen, from San Francisco.

Sunday, January 13.
B. A. ss. Charles Nelson, Andersen, from Seattle.
Am. sp. Emily F. Whitney, Brigrman, 16 days from San Francisco.
Am. bktn. Ego, Belleson, 61 days from Newcastle.
Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, from Port Blakely.
W. str. Maui, Lane, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
L. I. str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports with 6,275 bags of sugar, 100 bags of pia, 40 bags rice, 11 bags of taro, 1 horse, and 22 packages of sundries.

L. I. str. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa with 2,000 bags of sugar.
Monday, January 14.
Am. schr. A. M. Barker, Marshall, 44 days from Seattle.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, January 11.
H. N. gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Kona ports.

Saturday, January 12.
Am. bktn. Robert Sudden, Kilmann, for San Francisco.
L. I. str. Waleale, Plitt, for Kauai.

Monday, January 14.
Gas. schr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kahiwal.
L. I. str. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.
L. I. str. Noleau, Wyman, for Hanalei.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for windward Oahu ports.

TO SAIL TODAY.

W. str. Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 noon.
W. str. Maui, Lane, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
W. str. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

L. I. str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Niihau and other Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
B. A. str. Charles Nelson, Andersen, for San Francisco via Kahului.

N. gas. schr. Surprise, Nyström, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Ada, Nelson, for Hanalei and Kahiwal.
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, for the Orient.
S. S. Elhu Thomson, Whitney, for Seattle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From Kauai per str. W. G. Hall, Sunday, January 13: Mrs. Paul Isenberg, Miss Paula Isenberg, Rev. Hans Isenberg, Anton Cropp and wife, Miss Mehner, J. P. Murry, Dr. Wall, G. G. Hubbard, Miss Wieleke, J. Bowler, Miss Hoblen, Ben Naveole, Miss L. Pupuli, L. Kauloa, A. D. Hills, J. A. Coney, H. Birkenauer and wife, Julia Brood, and 26 deck.

From Hilo and way ports, per str. W. G. Hall, Sunday, January 13: Mrs. Paul Isenberg, Miss Paula Isenberg, Rev. Hans Isenberg, Anton Cropp and wife, Miss Mehner, J. P. Murry, Dr. Wall, G. G. Hubbard, Miss Wieleke, J. Bowler, Miss Hoblen, Ben Naveole, Miss L. Pupuli, L. Kauloa, A. D. Hills, J. A. Coney, H. Birkenauer and wife, Julia Brood, and 26 deck.

Per str. Waleale, from Kilauea, January 12th: O. Schmidt, F. W. Jando, T. Sagitteller, and 1 deck passenger.
From Makaweli, per str. Noleau, January 12th: D. Kalamakani, servant and 7 deck.

From San Francisco, per bktn. Wrestler, January 12th: James R. Woollett.

Shipping Notes.

The Aorangi is due from the Colonies tomorrow.

At noon today the steamer Claudine sailed for Hilo and way ports.

Steamer Lehua sails at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Molokai ports.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the steamer Maui leaves for Maui ports.

The steamer W. G. Hall will leave for Kauai ports this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The schooner Ada sails this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Hanalei and Kahiwal.

The schooner Malolo departed for Hanalei and Kahiwal yesterday afternoon.

The China due here from the Orient on Friday will take the next mail to the Coast.

The City of Peking is due from San Francisco today with four days later news and mail.

Deputy Collector Bailey of Hawaii Mill has reported to Collector Stackable that a Chinese has made his escape from a vessel at that port. The collector of this port reported the matter to District Attorney Baird yesterday morning.

The schooner Twilight which arrived from Washington Island putting into this port in distress on December 23d is being rapidly made ready for sea. Repairs ordered by the recent board of survey are being made.

Schooner Church II bark Fantasi British ship Falls of Garry bark Hayden Brown ship James Drummond schooner Lyman D. Foster schooner Muriel ship Mary G. Cushing and the German ship Roland are now on the way to these islands from Newcastle with coal. They are all the way from eighteen to ninety six days out.

Notice to Shipmasters.

By the Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, certain vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for the recording of the pilot charts, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean.

C. G. CALKINS, Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.

WILCOX IN THE WORLD

What New York Paper Says About Him.

IS A LATTERDAY HERO

Romantic Rot About Hawaii's First and Only Delegate to Congress.

Gigantic of stature, swarthy of skin, accomplished of manner, martial in carriage, romantic and impulsive of temperament is Robert W. Wilcox, the native Hawaiian who has just been elected as the first delegate to Congress from that Territory, says the New York World.

His titles are as numerous as the names of a Spanish baby. First it was Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery of Italy, later it was Sublieutenant in the Italian navy. Further on in his career we find him a Major in King Kalakaua's army, and after that monarch was dethroned he still held his commission under Queen Liliuokalani. Still later the title of Prince Vincenzi was conferred upon him.

When the monarchical Government was overthrown Wilcox became the first Governor. Each party he has followed, or led, has seemed most propitious. The latest honor conferred upon him is a seat in the United States Congress.

It is a significant fact that Wilcox should be victorious in this fight when it is well known that he had been a bitter opponent of the annexation of Hawaii.

Wilcox was born February 15, 1855, Maui, one of the Islands of Hawaii. His father, William S. Wilcox, of Newport, R. I., was a ship carpenter. His mother was a black kanaka—a native Hawaiian.

He attended an American missionary school on the island. Here he formed an intimate friendship with James Kaneela Booth, the illegitimate son of King David Kalakaua. The boys grew up to early manhood together and while treachery and intrigue were common in the King's court, they walked on the sandy beach and dreamed of a future when they could lead the army and strengthen the throne.

Then Wilcox conceived an idea. At his suggestion Booth pleaded with his unacknowledged father that the two boys be sent to some European military school to prepare for a great future. King Kalakaua acquiesced and appointed his Prime Minister, Don Caesar Celso Moreno, as his Ambassador to Italy and placed the two lads under his charge. In 1881 Moreno placed them in the Royal Military Academy at Turin. In 1882 the boys obtained admission to the military college and in 1885 were graduated and received the commission of Sublieutenants in the navy.

While serving as an Italian officer Wilcox developed a romantic "affaire de coeur." He met and loved the beautiful Princess Gina Ferdinando di Stigliola, niece of Prince Ferdinand Marco Colonna di Stigliola, who is now the son-in-law of Mrs. J. W. Mackay.

He knew that the Princess would never give her hand to a plebeian by birth, if not by education and rank.

Pride was her strongest characteristic, and to her pride he appealed.

Princess Gina had youth, beauty, wealth, ambition and love of romance. The dashing officer, in his strength and youth, fulfilled her ideas of a cavalier. One thing was lacking, and this void Wilcox found a means of filling. A Prince he would be! A royal scion from Hawaii! He was stationed at Naples. Minister Moreno was in Turin. Young Booth was on the sea. Who was to dispute the word of the officer—the of the noble mien and princely accomplishments.

Wilcox wooed and won the royal beauty and with pride and confidence sailed with her for his native land.

A bloodless revolution had taken place in Honolulu. The missionary party had overpowered the King and taken charge of the administration. It was then that Wilcox was recalled.

He was the idol of his people. Those who did not admire him feared him. All came beneath the spell of his influence save Gina the fair Princess. She dropped beneath the weight of shame when she discovered that she had not married a Prince but the son of a white carpenter and a black woman.

Wilcox had a court of admirers, but she whose love he craved above all steered her heart. In 1889 Princess Gina deserted Wilcox and came to America.

Wilcox traced his fair consort to San Francisco. She would have nothing to do with him. Surrounded by her servants, she withdrew from the world. She occupied apartments in the Grand Central Hotel and rarely was her lovely face seen by the crowds who watched for a glimpse of the Princess.

There she gave birth to a daughter—the only child of the union. For days the mother's life was despaired of. When she grew stronger at her urgent request the baby was brought to her. The child as often happens and barked like the type of its mother. Negro blood showed in unmistakably. The Princess almost died in delirium when she discovered that the baby that she had borne from her eight forever. Death claimed the tiny bit of humanity and the young mother more relieved than grieved to Italy.

In 1895 Pope Leo annulled the marriage. However no divorce was granted until last August when the Count of Turin rendered to the Princess a legal separation from Wilcox on the ground of polygamy for in 1886 he had married the Princess Theresa Owana Konelelani a descendant of the house of Keona the father of Kamehameha the Great. Two children were born of this union—Prince Roberto Keona and the Princess Virginia Kaupapuhaua.

July 30, 1889, Wilcox rebelled against the "missionary Government," with a following of natives, whose object was to put King Kalakaua again on the throne as a King, and not as a helpless puppet King.

Wilcox succeeded one morning, with a few armed men, in taking possession of the Government buildings, but Kalakaua's courage failed. He deserted his staunchest supporter and ordered his soldiers not to do anything to assist the young insurrectionist.

Wilcox's men had few arms, and the "missionary party," learning that they would have the support of the King's 500 riflemen, succeeded in capturing Wilcox and his force. It took the 500 all one day to compel a surrender from Wilcox and eight men, who were concealed in a wooden bungalow of the King.

Wilcox had a jury trial. The twelve men in the box were his countrymen and they dismissed him, declaring the King also a factor in the revolution.

In 1890 the Wilcox party won in the Legislature and the "missionary party" was driven out, but the King, who had an opportunity to accomplish a coup d'etat, appointed a weak Cabinet. Too late he saw his blunder and sailed to San Francisco, where he died from downheartedness.

Queen Liliuokalani in 1893 was dethroned by United States Minister Stevens, Captain Wiltse and the marines of the cruiser Boston. Then Wilcox swore allegiance to the Queen, and in 1895 joined her revolution.

Mr. Wilcox has been the most unrelenting enemy of the missionaries. When Liliuokalani upset them, Wilcox fought with her. When she surrendered to them he waged war against her.

In 1896 Wilcox was instrumental in a rebellion against the Dole regime, and kept that government in terror for several weeks. Finally he was captured and condemned to death, and it was only through the influence of President Cleveland and Congress that the Dole Government commuted the sentence to thirty-five years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine. He was soon pardoned.

Don Caesar Celso Moreno is now in the United States. It was he who took Wilcox and the King's son to Italy. Strangely enough, it was not until the court declared that Wilcox had married the Princess under false pretenses, and later committed bigamy, that Mr. Moreno knew that Wilcox had deceived the people into believing him to be a Prince.

"It has taken me twenty-one years to learn this man," says the old Prime Minister. "I, who pride myself on my judgment, have been deceived."

With such a varied, adventurous career behind him, Robert W. Wilcox comes to America once more in the name of his native land.

He comes with the record of having been the most persistent opponent of American influence in the Islands. It seems as if his experience with the Princess had embittered him against the white race.

He was elected by native votes against the "missionary party's" utmost efforts, and he owes them no thanks and no allegiance.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

January 7. No 7291A—Tokia to Mrs. Kamakae Kaulawegani; piece land, 1/2 acre, 1/2 Makila, Hanalei, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

No 7291B—Tokia to Willie Tolia et al; 50 acres land, Paehe, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

No 7291C—Kaumano and husband (Malia) to J. M. Gonsalves, one share in hui land, Peahi, Hanalei, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No 7291D—Kaumano and husband (Malia) to Manuel Fernandez; R. P. 7291 (ap. 2), Pulehuiki, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$10.

No 7291E—Thomas Clark and wife to G. M. Maalo; R. P. 88, Makawao, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No 7291F—David Paona and wife (Kahulu) to Waleale, interest in R. P. 1202, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No 7291G—Waleale to Kahulu; interest in piece land, Kopili, Hanalei, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No 7291H—Emilia Leal and husband (John) to F. W. Makinney; R. P. 3880, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$50.

January 7. No 7294—F. W. Makinney to J. S. Martin, R. P. 3880, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No 7295—Chas J. Fisher and wife to Phillip Peak Grant 426, Oiaa Reservation, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$2,500.

No 7296—James Belssel to Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. 1-70 interest in hui land of Huele, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No 7297—Manuel Jose and wife to Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. 2-70 interest in hui land of Huele, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No 7298—T. Awana and wife to Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. right of way over R. P. 340, Keaaua, Hanalei, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No 7301—W. C. Achil, Jr. and wife to Frank Dalton, lot 103, Holoalea, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$550.

A JOINT RECEPTION.

Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Members To Meet Together Soon.

The Young Men's Christian Association evening classes in bookkeeping, Hawaiian language and shorthand will be held this evening at 8 o'clock.

Francis Murphy will address the meeting for men next Sunday afternoon.

Another joint reception of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations is being talked about. It will probably be held on the lawn of Mr. Theodore Richards' residence during the February full moon.

Explorer Baldwin Buys a Vessel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A cable to the Sun from London says Professor Evelyn B. Baldwin, who is to head the American Polar expedition has purchased the Dundee steam whaler Esquimaux, of 455 tons from A. B. Walker formerly owner of the yacht Alka.

Walker went on exploring expeditions in the Esquimaux to Spitzbergen in 1897 and to Nova Zembla in 1898. He also used her on a whaling cruise to Baffin's bay in 1899.

To Consider a Charter.

The sub-committee of the Independent Home Rule party's committee of thirty met last evening for the purpose of considering drafts of a charter. It is the intention of the committee to rush work along as quickly as possible in order to have a charter in shape for presentation to the Legislature early in the session.

The articles of association of the Century Telephone Company were filed with the Superintendent of Public Works yesterday.

WOMAN WAS POISONED?

Police Baffled at Every Turn.

WITNESSES ARE RETICENT

Coroner's Jury Are Unable to Settle the Manner of Miamato's Death.

The police have been busy investigating the death of Miamato Tani, a Japanese woman who died at the Kobayashi hospital at 4.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The circumstances surrounding the death of this woman were suspicious, and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who was immediately notified, went to the hospital just before noon yesterday in company with the coroner's jury, consisting of William Savage, S. Kube, W. E. Stevens, Ernest Kaai, Charles Phillips and L. E. Joensen.

The body was laid out in a small room in the rear of the hospital. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth interviewed the husband of the deceased, and elicited information to the effect that some time ago the father of the husband decided to buy a fish pond in the vicinity of Waikiki, and since that time trouble has existed between the father and son.

At a banquet that followed soon after the gift of the property the husband had some words with his father and forcibly ejected the old man from the house.

This preyed on the mind of the woman and was the cause of much trouble between husband and wife. On the morning of the 3d of January, when Miamato started for his work, the woman complained of severe pains in her stomach and shortly became violently ill. She was at once removed to the hospital, where it was discovered that she was suffering from the effects of some unknown poison and her death was only a question of time.

A small jar containing some drug was found in her possession and this was at once turned over to Dr. Shorey, the Government chemist, for analysis.

Three witnesses were examined before the jury last evening and but little testimony bearing on the case elicited. Miamato was the first witness called, and said that he had been married to the deceased for eight years, the first two years having been spent in Japan. He claimed that they had occasionally been separated but had never had any trouble and that he knew of no reason why his wife should attempt suicide.

From the father and a Japanese named Uchida, it was impossible to obtain any information that would throw light on the subject. Dr. Shorey was unable to finish his examination of the poison, as the inquest was adjourned until this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Drs. Pratt and Shorey will be examined, and it is hoped that a woman named Singsie may be found, as it is thought that she may be able to give valuable information.

The Bishop's Anti-Pin Order.

The Bishop of Liverpool has issued a new code of rules for confirmation. He desires that girls should refrain from the use of long pins in the hair, as the presence of such pins frequently results in the bishop's fingers being lacerated during the "laying on of hands."

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.—At Chambers—in Probate.

In re Estate of David Center, late of Spreckelsville, Maui, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of Flora Jean Center, widow of deceased, of Waialuku, Maui, alleging that David Center died intestate at Honolulu, Oahu, on the 2d day of January, 1901, leaving property in this Territory necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to E. Faxon Bishop, of Honolulu, Oahu.

It is hereby ordered that Thursday, the 14th day of February, 1901, at 10 a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Waialuku, Maui, aforesaid, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

By the Court: JAMES N. K. KEOLA, Clerk.

A. N. KEPOKAI, Attorney for Petitioner.

Waialuku, Maui, T. H., January 10, 1901.

2246—January 15, 22, 29.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frank Johnson, of Elelele, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Bernadine Johnson, of Elelele, Kauai, alleging that Frank Johnson, of Elelele, Kauai, died intestate at Honolulu, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to H. D. Wishard.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Lihue, Kauai, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petitions should not be granted.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, January 3, 1901.

By the Court: H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.

2244—Jan. 3, 15 and 22.

NOTICE.

A PARTNERSHIP HAS BEEN formed on the 1st day of December, 1900, by and between the following persons to wit:

KWOCK HOON HOW SHO, KWOCK SAU, LING HOP, KUM CHOW, LEE HOP, FAI YEE CHEW YIN and SEE TIN, doing business under the firm name of CHEW WO CHONG COMPANY, at Patou, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii. The nature of the business is the planting, buying and selling of taro, palai or poi.

CHEW WO CHONG CO., Honolulu, January 8, 1901. 2244-47.

BY AUTHORITY.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

TO THE INHABITANTS AND OTHER PERSONS LIABLE TO PAY TAXES IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII:

The Assessors of the Territory of Hawaii hereby give notice that their offices will be open from the FIRST TO THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, inclusive, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted), and on SATURDAYS until 12 noon, and all persons liable to be taxed in said Territory of Hawaii, either in their own right or as Guardian, Administrator, Executor, Trustee or otherwise, are required by law to bring in to the Assessors, within the time above specified, true lists of all their polls and estates, both real and personal.

Your attention is called to the following regulations of the Board of Equalization for the Assessment and Collection of Taxes for the Territory of Hawaii:

No. 1.—Value of land to be separate from value of buildings and improvements.

No. 2.—In making a return, state the street and number of lots in town, or lots in the country shall be described by noting the name of the Ili or Ahupuaa in which they are situated and the number of the Land Commission Award and Royal Patent under which the land is held, and the area. Also state if any property has been sold during the year, to whom and for what price.

No. 3.—Returns of Personal Property are to be as of your books of January 1, 1901.

No. 4.—Under leasehold interests a schedule must be given of all leases, their term, rental and unexpired term.

No. 5.—Growing crops of all kinds, not specified above, are taxable. Growing rice is to be assessed May 1.

No. 6.—All Schedules attached to this return are a part thereof and must be filled out as follows:

Schedule A.—Entitled "Growing Crop of Cane," requires the following particulars: No of Acres, Description, Value per Acre, Estimated Yield in Tons of Sugar of Crop Cane.

Schedule B.—Entitled "Lands Leased," requires particulars as per rule No. 4.

Schedule C.—Entitled "Lands Held in Fee Simple," requires particulars as per rule No. 2. Also state is the land in Forest, Cane or Pasture.

Schedule D.—Entitled "Cattle List," requires number and value of working and herd cattle, milch cows and bulls, native or imported.

Schedule E.—Entitled "Information Required in Estimating Aggregate Value of Business Enterprises for Profit," required by Section 68, Session Laws, 1896," statement of past year's business. Amount gross receipts. Total actual running expenses. Amount net profits. Number of tons of crop if a sugar, coffee or rice plantation. Sales of corporation stock. Name of vendor, name of vendee, number of shares, price paid, number tons, estimated crop for the succeeding year. Estimated aggregate value of business enterprise.

No. 7.—Consignments of Property wherever from, in or out of bond, are to be taxed here.

No. 8.—Personal taxes shall be paid by every male inhabitant of the Territory of Hawaii between the ages of twenty and sixty years, unless exempt by law.

JONATHAN SHAW,

Assessor of Oahu

WILLIAM T. ROBINSON,

Assessor of Maui

NATHAN C. WILLFONG,

Assessor of Hawaii

J. K. FARLEY, Assessor of Kauai.

Approved by THEO. F. LANSING, Treasurer.

Honolulu, December 31, 1900. 2242

The Treasurer approves of the following list of persons to act as Deputy Assessors and Collectors for the year 1901:

OAHU.

Oahu.....Alexander D. Thompson
Honolulu.....James L. Holt
Ewa and Waianae.....Frank K. Archer
Waialua.....Edward H. Hore
Koolauloa.....William K. Rathburn
Koolapoko No. 1.....Henry C. Adams
Koolapoko No. 2.....James Davis

MAUI.

Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.....
.....G. H. Dunn
Waialuku.....James N. Keola
Makawao.....W. O. Aiken
Hana.....A. Gross

HAWAII.

Hilo and North Hilo.....Geo. H. Williams
Hamakua.....William Horner
South